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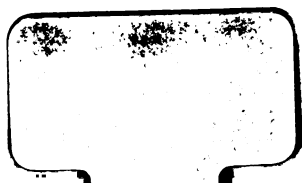
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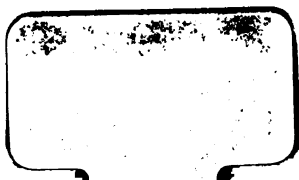


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A
METHOD OF LEARNING
GERMAN.

IN TWO PARTS.

BEING

A SEQUEL TO "A GERMAN PREPARATORY COURSE."

BY

EDWARD SCHINZEL,

Graduate of Münster; German Master at St. Peter's Collegiate School,
Eaton Square; and Assistant Master in the
City of London School.

PART II.



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PREFACE.

IN presenting the last part of his work to the public, the author must once more apologize for the change it has undergone from the original plan sketched out at page 47 of the first part of the German Preparatory Course. The whole work was already in manuscript, but many reasons induced him to compress it into a smaller compass, and publish it under two different titles. To prevent misunderstanding, it may briefly be stated that the work consists of the following parts:—

No. 1. A German Preparatory Course, in Two Parts.

No. 2. A Method of Learning German, Part I.

No. 3. A Method of Learning German, Part II.

As these three volumes lie before the public as a whole, it is hardly necessary to enter into a lengthy detail in regard to the peculiarity of the method. The author begs leave, however, to draw the reader's attention to the following points:—

The Preparatory Course (No. 1) contains sentences which bear nearly the same construction in German that they do in English. The first part of the German Method (No. 2) gradually leads the pupil to those forms of construction which differ from the English; and the second part (No. 3) introduces him to idioms.

Matter that seemed to present more than ordinary difficulties has generally been treated in the following manner: In the first place, such forms have been selected as bear some analogy to the English. By the time the pupil may fairly be supposed to have comprehended the matter, it is brought forward a second time *in extenso*. In this manner it passes through three or four stages, until it is completely mastered by him. In arranging the details of these gradations, the author has not been guided by any general principles, but has varied his plan according to the nature of the subject. They cannot, therefore, be discussed here at large. He would merely request the intelligent reader to judge of his work as a whole, in the assurance that every rule, and even every word, has been placed where it stands for some special reason, and often as the result of manifold revision and the most careful consideration.

E. S.

LONDON:

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GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET:

GERMAN METHOD.

PART II.

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

FIRST AND GENERAL RULE.

The plural is formed by adding *e* to the singular, giving the radical vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, and the roots:

the button die Knöpfe, the buttons
the stocking die Strümpfe, the stockings.
in dissyllabic roots the last syllable only is

the palace die Paläste, the palaces.

Inter nouns in *e* do not take an additional *e*:
house, the building die Gebäude, the buildings.

First Group of Exceptions to Rule I.

The following nouns form their plural in *e*, without giving the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*:

Arm, Arme, Monat, Hund, Schuh, Mal,
Tag, Tage, (Jahr, Brod, Schaf, Metall) *n*.
der Punkt, die Punkte, Mond, Huf, Pfau,
der Strauß,* der Pfad, der Thron, das Tau,

The ostrich; der Strauß, the nosegay, has Strauße,

Das Boot, die Boote, Bult, der Staar,
 Der Korf, das Loos, das Thor, das Haar,
 Der Ruckuf, der Versuch,
 Verlust, Vokal, Besuch.

der Punkt, the point, full stop der Vokal, the vowel
 der Staar, the starling das Boot, the boat
 der Versuch, the trial, attempt das Tau, the (ship-) rope.*

117. Nouns of foreign origin also are not modified in the plural :

der Roman, the novel die Romane, the novels
 der Contract, the contract die Contracte, the contracts.

Second Group of Exceptions to Rule I.

118. The following modify the radical vowels a, o, and u, and the diphthong au, but add er instead of e to the singular :

(1) All nouns ending in thum :

der Reichthum, the wealth die Reichthümer, the riches.

(2) The following masculine and neuter nouns :

Kind, Kinder, Licht, Ei, Kleid, Nest, Feld,
 Dach, Dächer, Kalb, Blatt, Lamm, Glas, Geld,
 Schloß, Schlösser, Loch, Dorf, Buch, Huhn, Band,
 Haus, Häuser, (Mann, Wald, Wurm) m., and Land,
 Das Weib, die Weiber, Bild, and Lied,
 Das Regiment, das Schwert, das Glied,
 Das Faß, die Fässer, Thal, and Bad,
 Gesicht, Gesichter, Grab, and Rad,
 Das Volk, die Völker, Tuch, Gut, Korn,
 Der Gott, der Geist, das Wort,** das Horn.

das Weib, the woman (wife) das Rad, the wheel
 das Lied, the song das Volk, the nation
 das Augenlid, the eyelid das Glied, the member, joint
 das Bad, the bath das Gut, the estate
 das Handtuch, the towel das Korn, the grain (of corn).

* The signification of the other words has been given before.

** The noun Wort has two plurals : Wörter are single words in the sense of vocabulary, while Worte are words in combination so as to convey a definite meaning. All the compounds of Wort have in the plural wörter, e. g. Sprichwörter, proverbs.

119. Most compounds of Mann form their plural by changing mann into leute :

der Kaufmann, the merchant
die Kaufleute, the merchants.

EXERCISE LV.

We cannot all have the same tastes (sing.)—A great many hides (skins) come from America.—He often makes (=does) very strange moves [in chess].—Our winter-concerts have commenced.—Only two friends were present when he expired (*say*, gave up the ghost).—In Africa there are whole flocks of ostriches.—Though his eyelids were closed (=shut), he was (however, *noch*) not asleep, but heard everything that was (being) said.—We have received three casks of French wine.—He would not have had so many losses, if he had followed (*befolgt*) my advice.—We made many trials, but none succeeded.—The hunter (has) shot seven larks, three starlings, and nine partridges.—There are two desks in this room.—Our carriage has four wheels.—(The) Eels are caught in traps.—I have bought some (very) beautiful pictures.—Riches do not always make men† happy.—The prince has sold all his estates.—The poet Heine wrote (*perf.*) the “Book of (the) Songs.”—Walter Scott wrote (*perf.*) very interesting (*interessant*) novels.—They made several contracts which they afterwards rescinded (*say*, tore to pieces).—Where theret† is a mountain, there must also be a valley.

EXERCISE LVI.

der Körper, the body	kreuzen, to cross, intersect
der Magen, the stomach	empfehlen (see <i>befehlen</i>), to
der Römer, the Roman	recommend
der Jagdhund, the hound	aufspießen (<i>sep.</i>), to pick up
verschieden, different	ich gebe auf, I set (a lesson)
falliren, to fail (in business)	ich entpöre mich, I revolt.

In these woods there are a great many cuckoos.—The casks were empty, when we arrived.—The physician has recommended him to† take† warm baths.—The prince keeps hounds.—Several merchants in the city have

failed.—If Messrs. (die Herren) Smith & Co. had failed too (ebenfalls), we should have had heavy losses.—The river was, as it were (so zu sagen), covered with boats.—We have learnt all the words which the teacher has set us.—I have forgotten his words.—The pictures which she showed me were very pretty.—(The) Tastes are different.—The paths intersected (themselves).—They discovered three fresh graves.—Menenius Agrippa told (=related to) the Romans that the members of the body once (einft) revolted (*plup. subj.*) against the stomach.—This town has four gates.—She saw many strange (fr—) faces.—How do you like (see p. 21) the mountains and villages of this country?—These corks are not so good as those.—The birds picked up the grains which had (=were, see § 158) fallen on the road.

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

SECOND RULE.

120. Masculine and neuter nouns in *el*, *en*, and *er*,* and diminutives in *chen* and *lein*, do not take the *e* of the plural, and consequently have one and the same form for the plural and the singular. The radical vowel remains unaltered in the plural with the following exceptions:

Der Vater, Bruder, Ofen, Laden,**
 Der Vogel, Apfel, Garten, Faben,
 Der Sattel, Hafen, Graben, Schaben,
 Auch Mantel, Nagel, Schwager,
 Und Schnabel, (Kloster, Lager) *n*.

* It is, however, necessary that the *e* in these terminations should be audible. Nouns like Bier, Papier, Barbier, and Ziel (*n.*, aim), therefore, do not fall under this rule, but form their plural according to the general rule (113).

** The shop; der Faben, the shutter, has die Faben.

der Faden, the thread	der Nagel, the nail
der Sattel, the saddle	der Schnabel, the beak
der Hafen, the haven, harbour	das Kloster, the cloister
der Schaden, the damage	das Lager, the camp.

121. There are two feminine nouns which also form their plural in this manner :

die Mutter, pl. Mütter. die Tochter, pl. Töchter.

THIRD RULE.

122. Feminine nouns of more than one syllable (except Mutter and Tochter and all feminine nouns in *niß**) and all masculine nouns in *e* (except der Käse**), form their plural by adding *n* or *en* to the singular :

die Spinne, the spider	die Spinnen, the spiders
der Sächse, the Saxon	die Sachsen, the Saxons.

N.B.—The feminine nouns in *in* were formerly written with a double *n*. This usage has been retained in the formation of the plural :

die Freundin, the lady friend, *pl.* die Freundinnen.

123. Some feminine nouns which formerly ended in *e* have now dropped the final *e* in the singular. Such are :

Die Frau, die Frauen, Schrift, Uhr, That,
 Die Welt, die Zeit, die Zahl, die Saat,
 Die Schuld, die Schulden, Spur, and Brut,
 Die Last, die Art, die Form, die Fluth,
 Die Pflicht, die Jagd, die Jagden,
 Die Bahn, die Schlacht, die Schlachten.

For the masculines, see §129.

die Art, the kind	die Brut, the brood
die Saat, the seed (<i>pl.</i> crops)	die Fluth, the flood
die Schuld, the debt	die Jagd, the chase, hunting.

124. Besides the masculine nouns originally ending in *e* (129), the following masculine and neuter nouns also form their plural in *n* or *en* :

Der Raft, die Raften, Staat, See, Dorn,
 Das Bett, Insect, das Hemd, der Sporn,

* The few feminine nouns which end in *niß* form their plural according to the general rule (113).

** Plural Käse, from the old singular Käs, still used in South Germany.

Der Bauer, Nachbar, Untertban, and Schmerz,
Der Vetter, Strahl, das Auge, Ohr, and Herz.

der Staat, the state	der Untertban, the subject
der See, the lake*	der Strahl, the ray
der Dorn, the thorn	das Hemd, the shirt
der Sporn,** the spur	das Ohr, the ear
der Schmerz, the pain	das Herz, the heart.

EXERCISE LVII.

Germany has not many harbours.—The threads were spun very fine.—The ship had suffered so severely (so sehr) from the storm that all the masts were broken and the sails and ropes torn [to pieces].—If he had not been so extravagant, he would not now† have so many debts.—No rose without thorns. (Proverb.)—They knocked (= beat) a dozen nails into the wall.—In London there are about (ungefähr) 30,000 shops.—The times are bad.—The thieves had left no traces behind (zurück) them.†—We have two eyes and two ears.—(The) Insects live only a short time.—Formerly Germany was divided into 360 states.—The camel carries heavy burdens.—Do not lose the papers which I gave (*perf.*) you.—The tiger often devours its own young (*say*, brood).—Frederick the Great (has) won and lost many battles; he however remained victorious at last.—Many churches have two towers.—(The) Cocks fight (kämpfen***) with their beaks and spurs.—These birds have several broods.—The frost has almost destroyed the crops.—You have hit the nail on the head.—Still waters run (*say*, are) deep.

EXERCISE LVIII.

Spanien, Spain	das Männchen, the male (of
der Zügel, the bridle	all animals)
der Stich, the sting	das Weibchen, the female
die Eisenbahn, the railway	senkrecht, vertical
die Gemse, the chamois	alt, old, ancient.

* Die See, or das Meer, the sea.

** This word has two plurals: (1) Spornen, the spurs of birds, *e.g.* cocks; (2) Sporen, the horseman's spurs.

*** Kämpfen is to fight with a weapon, and cannot therefore be used of animals.

The rays of the sun fell almost vertically upon our heads.—In Spain there are a great many monasteries (cloisters).—Here we can take up (auf) again the thread of our story.—Of³ some⁴ birds⁵ the¹ females² are larger than the males.—(The) Swallows kill flies, gnats, spiders, and many other insects.—We have bought a dozen shirts and six neckties.—Eyes have they, and see not; they have ears, and hear not; noses have they, and smell not. They have hands, and handle (=seize) not; feet have they, and walk not.—The ancient Romans had a great many gods.—I could not understand his last words.—We counted 156 words.—We admire great deeds, but we do not imitate them.—Though I feel no pain (*say*, pains), still I am (*bin ich dennoch*) not well.—The sting of some insects is dangerous.—There are other worlds.—The chamois have horns.—(The) Rabbits and hares have long ears.—In this shop you (=one) can buy towels, pocket-handkerchiefs, shirts, stockings, buttons, and many other things.—Carriages, saddles, bridles, and spurs are sold in Queen Street and Long Acre.—Somnambulists (*die Somnambulen* or *Nachtwandler*) walk about with their† eyes² shut¹.—He invited all his brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law.—In these shops they (man) sell feather-beds.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

I. Declension of Feminine Nouns.

Singular.

N. die Ziege, the goat
 G. der Ziege, of the goat
 D. der Ziege, to the goat
 A. die Ziege, the goat

Plural.

die Ziegen, the goats
 der Ziegen, of the goats
 den Ziegen, to the goats
 die Ziegen, the goats.

II. Declension of Masculine Nouns not ending in *e*,
and of all Neuter Nouns.

Singular.

Plural.

N. der Maler, the painter	die Maler, the painters
G. des Malers, of the painter	der Maler, of the painters
D. dem Maler, to the painter	den Malern, to the painters
A. den Maler, the painter	die Maler, the painters.
N. das Knäblein, the little boy	die Knäblein, the little boys
G. des Knäbleins	der Knäblein
D. dem Knäblein	den Knäblein
A. das Knäblein	die Knäblein.

125. Nouns ending in a sibilant (*s*, *ß*, *sch*, or *ß*), or in two or more consonants, insert a so-called euphonic *e* before the final *s* of the genitive singular, which *e* also remains in the dative. All monosyllables are likewise declined with the euphonic *e*.

Singular.

Plural.

N. der Strauß, the nosegay	die Sträuße, the nosegays
G. des Straußes	der Sträuße
D. dem Strauße	den Sträußen
A. den Strauß	die Sträuße.
N. das Faß, the cask	die Fässer, the casks
G. des Fasses	der Fässer
D. dem Fasse	den Fässern
A. das Faß	die Fässer.

126. A number of masculine nouns in *en* are now frequently found in the nominative singular without the final *n*, and one without the *en*. Such are (besides the model-noun) the following:

Der Friede(n), Glaube(n), Wille(n), Name(n),
Gedanke(n), Funke(n), Fels(en), and Same(n).

der Glaube(n), the faith	der Gedanke(n), the thought
der Fels or Felsen, the rock	der Same(n), the seed.

Singular.

Plural.

N. der Buchstabe, the letter	die Buchstaben, the letters
G. des Buchstabens	der Buchstaben
D. dem Buchstaben	den Buchstaben
A. den Buchstaben	die Buchstaben.

127. Das Herz, the heart, is likewise declined as if from the nominative Herzen, which form, however, does not occur.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. das Herz, the heart	die Herzen, the hearts
G. des Herzens	der Herzen
D. dem Herzen	den Herzen
A. das Herz	die Herzen.

128. The masculine nouns given at § 124 must not be mistaken for nouns originally ending in *e*. Though they form their plural in *e* or *en*, the singular is nevertheless declined according to the rules given in this lesson:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. der Vetter, the cousin	die Vettern, the cousins
G. des Veters	der Vettern
D. dem Vetter	den Vettern
A. den Vetter	die Vettern.

N.B.—Der Bauer, the peasant, however, may also be declined according to the following lesson.

EXERCISE LIX.

der Daumen, the thumb	ich bete an, I worship
der Flügel, the wing	ausgenommen, except
widmen, to dedicate	gespalten, divided.

God is a spirit, and they that (=those, who) worship Him, must worship Him in (the) spirit and in (the) truth.—The eyes of this girl are blue.—The ears of the cat are short.—With these thoughts I fell asleep (=got to sleep).—Who has made these letters (Buchst-)?—If he had been an honest man, he would have paid his debts.—Each finger has three joints, except the thumb, which has only two.—The walls of this house are not thick enough.—(The) Cows and goats have divided hoofs,† (the) horses and donkeys have† undivided hoofs.—The horns of the chamois are twisted (wound).—(The) Owls have large and ugly eyes.—The eggs of the ostrich are as large as* (wie) a child's head (ein Kinder-

* Wie is used instead of als in roundabout statements.

fopf).—The cry (=voice) of the peacock is unpleasant.—The colour of the donkey is grey.—The wings of the eagle are long.—The back of the camel is curved (=bent).—The cuckoo lays her (=his) eggs in (=into) the nests of other birds.—The bite of many snakes is poisonous.—The gates of this town are shut at night.—(The) Hares sleep with their† eyes² open¹.—He would not do it for all the riches in (=of) the world.—I have known a painter of that (=this) name.—It is only male birds that sing (*say*, only the males of the birds sing).—The beak of the parrot is curved (=bent).—God knows our hearts.—God knows all our thoughts.—I have heard that you have had a lawsuit with your neighbour.—In this lake there are many fish.—He died in the same little State in which he was born.—This form of the letter is obsolete (*veraltet*).—Those forms are obsolete.—The chamois climbs from rock to (*zu*) rock.—We have measured the distance of the rock from the tower.—The German names of the months are almost the same as the English.

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

III. *Declension of Masculine Nouns in e.*

(Repeat Lesson IX).

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. der Heide, the heathen	die Heiden, the heathens
G. des Heiden	der Heiden
D. dem Heiden	den Heiden
A. den Heiden	die Heiden.

129. A number of masculine nouns, originally ending in *e*, have now dropped the *e* in the nominative singular, but they are still declined in the same manner. Such are:

Der Mensch, des Menschen, Herr, Soldat,
 Der Consonant, der Kamerad,
 Der Prinz, der Fürst, der Graf, der Thor,
 Der Narr, der Christ, der Bär, der Mohr,
 Der Philosoph, der Diamant,
 Der Paragraph, der Elephant,
 Der Held, des Helden, der Komet
 Der Astronom, Student, Planet.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. der Bär, the bear	die Bären, the bears
G. des Bären	der Bären
D. dem Bären	den Bären
A. den Bären	die Bären.
der Fürst, the (reigning) prince	der Mohr, the Moor
der Graf, the count	der Held, the hero.

EXERCISE LX.

bringen, to penetrate
 (drang, gebrungen)
 anfangs, at first
 biegsam, flexible

der Senat, the senate (*also*,
 the senate-house)
 der Verschworene, the conspi-
 rator.

We have seen a brilliant (=splendid) comet.—I had a faithful comrade.—The ancient heathens worshipped the sun, the moon, and the stars.—The peasants were the prince's most faithful subjects.—The tongue of the raven is more flexible than that of other birds.—These books belong to a young student who lives in the second story.—We admire the deeds of (the) heroes.—(The) Horses and donkeys defend themselves with their (=the) hoofs; (the) oxen, cows, and goats with their (=the) horns.—The ears of the hare are long.—(The) Astronomers observe the courses (Bahn-) of the planets.—The hero of this novel is the poet himself.—He has dedicated the poem to the Count.—The camel is very useful to the Arabs.—He called himself a fool, because he was discontented with himself.—(The) Diamonds are found in America.—In a corner of the desk they discovered a diamond of (von) the purest water, which somebody had hidden*there.—The Count's daughters were absent.—All consonants are pronounced in (the, n.) German.—

The conspirators penetrated with drawn swords into the senate-house.—Formerly the princes used to keep (=have) jesters.—Homer calls Zeus the father of (the) gods and men.—We have duties to† perform† towards God and (towards) our fellow-men.—Man is born free.—Some of the (*say*, several) planets, as (*wie*) the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, have moons; thus (*so* §. B.*) the Earth has one moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Uranus six.

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

- N. Schiller, Schiller
 G. Schiller's, of Schiller, or Schiller's
 D. Schiller, to Schiller
 A. Schiller, Schiller.

130. Proper names may also be declined with the definite article, in which case they are not inflected:

- N. Karl, Charles
 G. Karl's or des Karl, Charles's
 D. Karl or dem Karl, to Charles
 A. Karl or den Karl, Charles.
 N. Elisabeth, Elizabeth
 G. Elisabeth's, or der Elisabeth
 D. Elisabeth, or der Elisabeth
 A. Elisabeth.

N.B.—Foreign names ending in s are always declined with the definite article.

131. Masculine names ending in p, f, t, r, and sch, take in the genitive the termination en's instead of s.

- N. Fritz, Fred
 G. Fritz'en's or des Fritz
 D. Fritz(en) or dem Fritz
 A. Fritz(en) or den Fritz.

* An abbreviation of *zum Beispiel*, for example.

132. The same mode is generally adopted for the genitive of feminine names ending in *e*.

- N. Luise
G. Luise's or der Luise
D. Luise or der Luise
A. Luise.

133. If a person has two names, only the latter is inflected, as in English; *e.g.* das Friedrich Wilhelm's Gymnasium.

134. When, however, a proper name (or any other noun) is followed by an epithet or an ordinal number, both the proper name and the epithet or the ordinal number are declined; for example, die Regierung Karl's, des Großen, the reign of Charlemagne; unter (dat.) der Regierung Friedrich's, des Zweiten, in the reign of Frederick II.

135. When the title precedes the proper name, the former only is declined, and the latter remains unaltered; as, die Schriften des Dichters Goethe, das Schloß des Herrn Rothschild, die Kinder der Frau Baronius.

136. 'By,' before the name of an author, is translated by von; and 'in,' or 'in the works of,' is translated by bei.

Die Räuber von Schiller, "The Robbers," by Schiller.
Bei Homer, in Homer, *i. e.* in Homer's works.

EXERCISE LXI.

Franz, Frank	Gustav Adolph, Gustavus
Heinrich, Henry	Adolphus
der Sieg, the victory	die Hinrichtung, the execution
der Band (<i>pl. reg.</i>), the volume	es findet statt, it takes place
verlangen, to ask for	wunderbar, wonderful.

The death of Gustavus Adolphus changed the position of affairs (die Lage der Dinge) in Germany.—Joseph II. was the son of Maria Theresa (Theresia).—I have lent Fred the books which you ask for.†—Have you read the poems of Homer?—"Hermann and Dorothea" is a poem by Goethe.—Wallenstein's death took place in the year 1634.—Emily is gone out with Caroline (R.).—

Have you read Schiller and Goethe?—He lent me Voss's poems.—The ways of God (—es) are wonderful.—“Wallenstein's Camp” is a poem by Schiller.—Elizabeth's reign lasted from 1558 to (bis) 1603. She was the daughter of Henry VIII.—Emily's hat fell into the water.—Frederick the Great made peace with Maria Theresa in the year 1763.—The execution of Mary (Maria) Stuart took place under (dat.) the reign of (the) Queen Elizabeth.—The daughters of Mrs. Vogel do not resemble one another (ſich).—I have lent the third volume to Mrs. Klein's nephew.—The oak was sacred (=holy) to Jupiter, the poplar to Hercules.—The eagle was called the bird of Jupiter, the peacock that of Juno.—We have found Louisa's gloves in the ditch.—In Shakespeare we find many old proverbs.—Has the tailor brought Frank's coat?—“Der Taucher” [The Diver] is one of the most beautiful poems of Schiller.—Ephialtes' treason caused the ruin of a brave army.—The victories of Gustavus Adolphus were at first favourable to Wallenstein's plans.—Fénélon lived under the reign of Louis XIV.

THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

PROPER NAMES OF COUNTRIES, PLACES, &c.

137. Names of countries, places, and islands are in German, as in English, without the definite article, except a few feminine names of countries, as, die Schweiz, die Türkei.

138. The few which *do* take the definite article in the nominative, retain it in all the cases, as,—N. die Schweiz, G. der Schweiz, D. der Schweiz, A. die Schweiz. For the formation of the oblique cases of the others, observe the following :

(1.) The genitive is formed by merely adding *s* ; the genitive in *enſ* (131) does not occur ; names ending in a

sibilant have no genitive, and 'of' is then translated by *von* :

die Bevölkerung Rußland's, the population of Russia,
die Befestigungswerke von Paris, the fortifications of Paris.

(2.) The other cases remain unaltered: *Newyork liegt in Amerika.*

139. When the proper names of countries, places, islands, and months are preceded by their common names, the preposition 'of' is not translated :

das Königreich Preußen, the kingdom of Prussia,
das Kaiserthum Oestreich, the empire of Austria,
die Stadt Berlin, the city of Berlin,
das Dorf Rossbach, the village of Rossbach,
der Monat März, the month of March.

In the same manner we say: *der fünfte Januar*, the fifth of January, or Jan. 5th; *der sechste Februar*, the sixth of February, or Feb. 6th.

140. The prepositions 'for' and 'to,' before names of countries, places, &c., are translated by *nach*; 'at' or 'in' by *in*; 'from' by *von*; and 'of,' when signifying 'near,' by *bei*.

Er geht nach München, he goes to (starts for) Munich.

Ich komme von Wien, I come from Vienna.

Er ist in Aachen, he is at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Die Schlacht bei Königgrätz, the battle of Königgrätz.

EXERCISE LXII.

Australien, Australia	Batern, Bavaria
Griechenland, Greece	Schweden, Sweden
der Preuße, the Prussian	der Oestreicher, the Austrian
die Großmacht, the great power	die Hauptstadt, the capital
malerisch, picturesque	weit, (1) wide, (2) far
überfallen, to take by surprise, surprise (<i>see below</i>)	
der Welttheil, the part of the world.	

N.B. — 'Last' (without an article) is translated by *vergangen* or *vorig*, when it refers to past time :

Vergangenen Winter, last winter.

The rivers of Germany are larger than those of England.—The mountains (*die Geb-*) of Sweden are not

considerable.—The Austrians surprised Frederick the Great in his camp near Hochkirch.—Hochkirch is not far from Bautzen.—The treason of Ephialtes opened to Xerxes the gates of Greece.—In the month of October he suddenly became ill.—Gustavus Adolphus fell in the battle of (*say, near*) Lützen in the year 1632.—Which are the five great powers of Europe? (*Answer.*) England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia.—Which are the five parts of the world? (*Answer.*) Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.—He has been in Turkey.—We receive every year a great many hides from America.—The Prussians beat the Austrians at (=near) the village of Sadowa, not far from Königgrätz.—It was the third of July (*Juli*).—Munich is situate (*say, lies*) in Bavaria.—The mountains and valleys of Switzerland are very picturesque.—Paris is the capital of France.—On the (*acc.*) twenty-first of March we set out for Aix-la-Chapelle.—Columbus died thirteen years after the discovery of America.—Cooper wrote (*perf.*) "The Last of the Mohicans" (*Mohikaner*).—Frederick the Great died on (*an, dat.*) the 17th of August, 1786.—Last autumn we set out for Berlin; we stayed there four months, and then went by (*per*) rail to Vienna.—In Australia there are black swans.—Two regiments of soldiers† have been sent to Ireland (*Irland*).—At (*in*) the battle of (=near) Granson, Charles the Bold lost his riches, at (=near) Murten his best troops, and at Nancy (*the*) life itself (1477).

THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE PREPOSITIONS 'OF' AND 'TO.'

(A.) The preposition 'of' is translated by *von* :—

141. When the (genitive) case cannot be expressed by inflection :

Die Befestigungswerke von Paris, (see § 138, 1).

Ein Vater von acht Kindern, a father of eight children.

Ein Knabe von fünfzehn Jahren, a boy of fifteen.

Ein Mann von Geburt, a man of birth.

Die Zeitung von vorgestern, the day before yesterday's paper.

142. In speaking of the sovereign or the highest functionaries of a country; also when 'of' signifies a quality, or stands before a title:

Der König von Dänemark, the king of Denmark.

Ein Mann von hoher Geburt, a man of high birth.

Ein Dichter von großem Talente, a poet of great talent.

Der Kronprinz von Preußen, the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Der Herzog von Wellington, the duke of Wellington.

143. Before the name of any material of which a thing is made: Eine Bank von Holz, a bench of wood.

144. 'Of us,' 'of you,' and 'of them' are translated, when preceded by another pronoun or a word indicating an indefinite number,* respectively, by von uns, von Ihnen (euch), and von ihnen; 'of them' may also be rendered by derselben:

None of us, keiner von uns.

Some of them, einige von ihnen, or einige derselben.

Which of you, gentlemen? Wer von Ihnen, meine Herren?

Which of them? Welcher von ihnen, or welcher derselben?

145. With the verbs denken, halten (to think), sagen, träumen, wissen, sprechen, hören, kaufen, and the past participle bekannt:

Examples:—Was halten Sie von diesem Manne? Ich weiß nichts von ihm. Sehr wenig ist hier von ihm bekannt.

(B.) In two cases already mentioned (45 and 139), the preposition 'of' is not translated at all.

146. The common colloquial phrases, 'a great deal of,' and 'a great many,' are often simply rendered by viel or viele; for instance, 'a great deal of rain,' viel Regen. 'All sorts of' is translated by allerlei; for instance, 'all sorts of flatteries,' allerlei Schmeicheleien.

* Words indicating a definite number govern the genitive of the personal pronoun which precedes them; as, unser sechs, six of us; ihrer zehn, ten of them.

147. (C.) The preposition 'to' is translated by *zu*, when it expresses motion towards persons or places; but before the proper names of countries, islands, towns, and villages, it is translated by *nach*:

Kommen Sie zu mir, come to me or to my house.

Er reist nach Wien, he goes to Vienna.

148. *Zu dem* and *zu der* are contracted into *zum* and *zur*; for instance, *Ich habe meinen Frack zum Schneider geschickt*, I sent my dress-coat to the tailor's; *Wir fuhrten zusammen zur Stadt*, we rode together to (the) town.

149. Expressions such as 'to my, his, your &c. house,' 'to the merchant's,' &c., when governed by a verb of motion, are translated by *zu mir*, *ihm*, *Ihnen*, *zum Kaufmann*, &c. Compare Prep. Co., L. xli. 2.

EXERCISE LXIII.

<i>Sonntag m.</i> , Sunday	<i>Donnerstag m.</i> , Thursday
<i>Montag m.</i> , Monday	<i>Freitag m.</i> , Friday
<i>Dienstag m.</i> , Tuesday	<i>Sonnabend m.</i> } Saturday.
<i>Mittwoch m.</i> , Wednesday	<i>Samstag m.</i> }

Napoleon's coat was of grey cloth.—What do you think of the war?—Four of them went to our neighbour's.—Last night I (have) dreamt of you.—There are several kinds of eagles.—Do your children go to (the) school every day?—Her pocket-handkerchiefs were of silk.—I have not heard anything of my cousin (*m.*) for some time. You have a great many cousins; of which of them do you speak?—Does this path lead to the village?—Have you taken (carried) my boots to the shoemaker's?—Are your cousins (*f.*) gone to (the) town?—Six horses defended themselves against a pack (*ein Rudel*) of wolves.—This man goes from house to house and buys empty bottles.—What does the Duke say of Mr. Forbes? I do not know; he never speaks of him.—I bought these pictures of your neighbour.—The ambassador comes to our house every Wednesday and Saturday.—The daughters of this woman go to (the) church every Sunday.—It was a school of eighty pupils.—The war of 1866 lasted only seven weeks.—Have you read Monday's

paper (*say*, the newspaper of Monday)?—The Prince (ß-) of Wales is the son of the Queen of England.—Nothing was known at Cologne of Mr. Wagner's death.—Your friend is a man of good taste.—Last Tuesday we (have) had a great deal of snow.—There are all sorts of strange habits.—The subjects of the emperor of Morocco (Marocco) are called Moors.—The servant (*m.*) was sent with a letter to the physician.—Not many of us were present on† Friday² last¹.—None (*m. sing.*) of them were (=was) at home.—Which of you, gentlemen, can stand an egg upright (*auf die Spitze*)?—Come to me on† Thursday² next¹.—There are all sorts of evils.

THIRTY-NINTH LESSON.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS, &c.

150. There are two relative pronouns, *der* and *welcher*. They may be translated indifferently by 'who,' 'which,' or 'that.'

The relative pronoun is sometimes left out in English, as, The knife you lent me was quite blunt, *Das Messer, daß (welches) Sie mir geliehen haben, war ganz stumpf.* Observe that, in German, the relative clause is included between commas.

151. It is very frequently, but erroneously, supposed that the subject always precedes, and that the object, or accusative, always follows the finite verb. That this is not always the case in relative clauses, may be shown by an English example :

The gentleman, *whom* I saw, was lame.

Der Herr, den ich gesehen habe, war lahm.

In the same manner, we say :

Der Hirsch, den ich gesehen habe, war lahm, or

Der Brief, den Sie geschrieben haben, ist noch nicht abgeschickt.

152. The English idiomatic usage of removing the

preposition from the beginning to the end of a relative clause, cannot be imitated in German. "The gentleman I dined with" cannot be translated otherwise than by, *Der Herr, mit dem ich zu Mittag gegessen habe*. When the prepositions 'of' and 'to' are used in this manner, the learner will easily understand that they are to be translated by the genitive and dative respectively, except in the instances mentioned in the preceding Lesson.

The fellow that I wish to get rid of is still here,
Der Kerl, dessen ich loszuwerden wünsche, ist noch hier.

The lady (that) this book belongs to,
Die Dame, der dieses Buch gehört.

The soil he set his foot upon,
Der Boden, auf den er seinen Fuß setzte.

153. The English genitive 'whose' precedes, the genitive 'of whom' or 'of which' follows, the noun to which it belongs. The genitive of the German relative pronoun always precedes the substantive on which it depends:

The building on the rent of which he lives, is very large,
Das Gebäude, von dessen Miete er lebt, ist sehr groß.

[Repeat P. C., L. XLII., and G. M., §§20 and 25.]

154. As supplementary to §16, we mention here that the dative of *Jemand* and *Niemand* may also be formed by the addition of *em*, and the accusative by the addition of *en*.

155. *Alle*, *e*, *es*, when followed by a possessive pronoun, drops the inflectional terminations in the singular; as, *all mein Geld*, all my money; G. *all meines Geldes*; D. *all meinem Gelde*.

EXERCISE LXIV.

der Kapitän, the captain	} only.
der Auftrag, the commission	
der Keller, the cellar	

die Miete, the rent

einzig (*adj. & adv.*)

nur (*adv.*)

All the gold he dug up (= ausgegraben hat) in California (Californien) is gone (fort).—This is the woman whose children have been found dead in the wood.—He has given up the company of whom he was ashamed.—The gentleman you saw at my house is my brother-

in-law.—These are the houses upon (von) the rent of which he lives.—This is the crime he stands (=is) accused of.—This is the friend he despised.—Must you always contradict those that are older than yourself (*say*, you)?—The lady we met this morning is our landlady's niece.—The birds we have caught are owls.—These are the things he spoke about (über).—The bottles you saw (*perf.*) in the cellar contain Rhine wine (Rheinwein).—Have you executed (=carried out) the commission I gave (*perf.*) you?—The gentleman to whom I (have) lent my umbrella has lost it.—The people to whom we (have) sold our house are gone to Brighton.—The camel is called by the Arabians “the ship of the desert.”—We (have) lost all our luggage.—What have you done with all your money?—He lived in a little town of Germany, the name of which I forget (*say*, have forgotten).—With all his money he is not happy.

FORTIETH LESSON.

ON THE FORMATION OF THE COMPOUND TENSES.

156. All verbs form the first future and the first conditional in the same manner. See the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and other Lessons.

157. All transitive, all reflective or reciprocal, almost all impersonal, and the majority of other intransitive verbs, form the perfect and pluperfect, the second future and the second conditional, in the same manner as the auxiliary verb *haben*.

EXAMPLES.

Perfect.

Transitive.	Reflective.	Impersonal.	Intransitive.
ich habe gezogen, I have drawn	ich habe mich gesetzt, I have seated myself	es hat gefroren, it has frozen	ich habe gesessen, I have been sitting

Pluperfect.

Transitive.	Reflective.	Impersonal.	Intransitive.
ich hatte gezogen, I had drawn	ich hatte mich gesetzt, I had seated myself	es hatte gefroren, it had frozen	ich hatte gegessen, I had been sitting

Second Future.

ich werde gezogen haben, I shall have drawn	ich werde mich gesetzt haben, I shall have seated myself	es wird gefroren haben, it will have frozen	ich werde gegessen haben, I shall have sat
---	---	---	--

Second Conditional.

ich würde gezogen haben, I should have drawn	ich würde mich gesetzt haben, I should have seated myself	es würde gefroren haben, it would have frozen	ich würde gegessen haben, I should have sat
--	--	---	---

Form the compound tenses of the following verbs :—

Leihen, to lend ; ich irre mich, I am mistaken ; es donnert, it thunders ; stehen, to stand.

158. All intransitive and impersonal verbs that express a change of place or condition, as also the intransitive bleiben and the impersonal geschehen, form their compound tenses like the auxiliaries sein and werden.

EXAMPLE.*Perfect.*

ich bin geblieben, I have remained.

Pluperfect.

ich war geblieben, I had remained.

Second Future.

ich werde geblieben sein, I shall have remained.

Second Conditional.

ich würde geblieben sein, I should have remained.

159. Intransitive verbs expressing a change of place are—gehen, kommen, rennen, laufen, reiten, fahren, begegnen,*

* Begegnen signifies “to meet whilst walking or riding.” Treffen (77) means “to meet at a certain place,” and therefore forms its compound tenses like the verb haben. Both verbs signify “to meet by chance.”

folgen, reifen, entgehen, fliehen, gleiten, sinken, fallen, steigen, kriechen, schwimmen, fliegen, triesen, fließen; and the compounds, ich stehe auf, komme an, reise ab, trete ein, and others.

160. Intransitive verbs, expressing a change of condition, are—werden, wachsen, sterben, bersten, gelingen, mißlingen; and the compounds ich schlafe ein, ich wache auf, etwas schlägt fehl (something fails), and others.

161. The three verbs *gelingen*, *mißlingen*, and *fehlgeschlagen* can only be employed in speaking of things, not of persons; as, *der Plan gelingt*, *mißlingt* or *schlägt fehl*; *ist gelungen*, *mißlungen* or *fehlgeschlagen*. "I, we, you &c. succeed or fail," is translated by, *es gelingt* (or *mißlingt*) *mir*, *uns*, *Ihnen*, &c.; "He has not succeeded in his enterprise," by, *das Unternehmen ist ihm nicht gelungen*.

EXERCISE LXV.

die Freude, the joy trösten, to console
(die) Schuld, (the) fault (when it is the cause of some
 mischief done).

(A.) The boy has become tall and strong.—The enemy (has) fled.—Would you have gone there (=thither)?—Where has the snake crept to?—I got up (*perf.*) at seven o'clock.—The water has sunk three feet.—Has your brother arrived yet?—The ice has cracked (*say*, burst).—He has remained at home.—If I had made the least (*baß geringste*) noise, all the birds would have flown away.—He (has) jumped for (*vor*) joy.—The river had risen a foot (*acc.*).—What has happened?—The plants have grown visibly.—Has anybody followed you?—My old friends have either died or gone away.—The enterprise has failed entirely (*ganß unb gar*).—Where are they? Have they all run away?—If he had remained here longer, he would now† be the richest man in the town.—All our hopes have failed (*f-*).—If her mother had died through her fault (*©d-*), she would never have consoled herself.—After the king had fallen, the whole army fled in the greatest disorder.

(B.) He has succeeded in nothing.—I should have got up sooner if you had waked me in time.—Some one has

fallen from the roof of the tower to-day.—You would have arrived sooner if you had got up in time.—The prices have risen this week.—The sea has fallen half a foot (*acc.*)—We came (*perf.*) through Turkey.—It (has) happened just now.—We should have commenced sooner if you had come in time.—If you had had more patience you would have succeeded.—If anything had happened we should have known it by this time (*say*, we should know it now).—The price of (the) corn has fallen considerably.—He had been running so fast (*schnell*), that it was (=lasted) some time (*eine Weile*) before he could tell me that a great accident had (*subj.*) happened.—It would not have happened, had they followed my advice.—He would have become a beggar, had not his friends assisted him.—If we had set out sooner we should have arrived before (*vor*, *dat.*) him.—Here is the captain with whose brother we (have) travelled through Switzerland.

FORTY-FIRST LESSON.

USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PREPOSITION *zu*.

162. The infinitive without the preposition *zu* is employed after the verbs *hören*, *fühlen*, *sehen*, *helfen*, *machen*, *lernen*, *lehren*, and the auxiliary verbs of mood, which are

Können, *müssen*, *mögen*,
Wollen, *dürfen*, *sollen*, and *lassen*.

Ich hörte ihn kommen, I heard him come (*or coming*).

163. *Können*, to be able.

Pres.—*ich kann*, I can, am able to†,

du kannst, *er kann*, *wir können*, *ihr könnt*, *sie können*.

Imperf.—*ich konnte*, I could, was able to†, &c.

Perf.—*ich habe gekonnt*, I have been able, &c.

Plupf.—*ich hatte gekonnt*, I had been able, &c.

1st Fut.—ich werde können, I shall be able, &c.

2nd Fut.—ich werde gekonnt haben, I shall have been able, &c.

1st Cond.—ich würde können, I should be able, &c.

2nd Cond.—ich würde gekonnt haben, I should have been able, &c.

164. Müssen, to be obliged.

Pres.—ich muß, I must, am obliged to†, I have to†,

du mußt, er muß, wir müssen, ihr müßt, sie müssen.

Imperf.—ich mußte, I was obliged to†, I had to†, &c.

Perf.—ich habe gemußt, I have been obliged, &c.

Plupf.—ich hatte gemußt, I had been obliged, &c.

1st Fut.—ich werde müssen, I shall be obliged, &c.

2nd Fut.—ich werde gemußt haben, I shall have been obliged, &c.

1st Cond.—ich würde müssen, I should be obliged, &c.

2nd Cond.—ich würde gemußt haben, I should have been obliged, &c.

165. Wollen, to be willing, to want (see §166).

The verb *wollen* is regular in all tenses, except the singular of the present.

Pres.—ich will, I will, am willing to†, am going to†, want to†,

du willst, er will, wir wollen, ihr wollt, sie wollen.

Imperf.—ich wollte, I would, was willing to†, was going to†, wanted to†,

du wolltest, er wollte, wir wollten, ihr wolltet, sie wollten.

(Imperf. subj., ich wolle, &c. See §3, and the foot-note to p. 44.)

166. 'To want' is translated by *wollen* when it indicates a desire. The same verb is rendered by *brauchen* when it signifies 'to be in want or need of,' 'to require'; e. g., he wanted money = er brauchte Geld.

167. When 'will' and 'would' denote a desire, the former in the present, the latter in the past, they are translated by the verb *wollen*:

He will not (i. e. does not want to) do it, er will es nicht (thun).

He would not (*i. e.* did not want to) do it, er wollte es nicht (thun).

168. When 'will' denotes the future, and 'would' the conditional of a verb, they are to be translated as stated in Lessons I., II., III., and XII.

He will do it to-morrow, er wird es morgen thun.

He would do it if he could, er würde es thun, wenn er könnte.

EXAMPLES.

He will not be able to come,	Er wird nicht kommen können.
You will hear him speak,	Sie werden ihn sprechen hören.
I shall learn <i>drawing</i> ,*	Ich werde zeichnen lernen.
Have you learnt <i>swimming</i> ?	Haben Sie schwimmen gelernt?
He has taught me <i>riding</i> ,*	Er hat mich reiten gelehrt.

EXERCISE LXVI.

Gefallen <i>m.</i> , (to do a) favour	die Mode, the fashion
Stelle <i>f.</i> , place, passage (in a book)	augenscheinlich, evident
hüten, to tend (cattle)	zittern, to tremble
stricken, to knit	entschuldigen, to excuse
	Mietbmann, lodger, tenant.

(A.) He is unable to (=he cannot) carry it out.—She is unable to undertake it.—Will you count this money for me?—A little boy helped the shepherd to tend the flock.—Will you have† tea or coffee?—The evident danger in which she stood (=wherein she was) made her tremble.—I know that he is able to come.—Six horses are able to defend themselves against a greater number (*Anzahl*, *f.*) of wolves.—The answer made him laugh.—One could hear the hail rattle (=beat) against the windows.—Can you play chess?—Who has taught you drawing?—How long have you learnt to ride?—Has she learnt spinning and knitting?—We were obliged to stay at home.—I will tell (it) you another time.—Will you do me a favour?—He will be obliged to do so (=it).—The woman was lame, and unable to walk without crutches.

* Observe the difference in the construction of the verbs *lernen* and *lehren*. In English they are generally accompanied by a verb having the form of the present participle.

—He will be obliged to do his duty.—You will hear the child read; it reads very well.—We heard the dogs bark, and saw the servants (*m.*) come down (*herunter*) with lights.

(B.) I heard the clock strike twelve.—The man would not accept the reward we offered him for his trouble.—I called him, but he would not come.—They would have† it so.—He is willing to work (*wohl arb-*), but he cannot.—They want to have their money.—I wanted to see whether he would speak the truth.—He wanted to go out, but his father would not let him (go out).—I am going to explain to you the passage which you do not understand.—We are going to do our exercises now.—It was about (=going) to speak, when the cock crew (*Hamlet*).—If you would (=did) not hinder me, I should be able to work more.—Has he done what I told (=have ordered) him? No; he did not want (to do it)†.—When Peter (*Petrus*) heard the cock crow for the third time, he went out (*hinaus*) and wept bitterly (*bitterlich*).—I have to repeat it.—She had to go out.—I shall have to invite them all.

FORTY-SECOND LESSON.

USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PREPOSITION *zu*.

169. *Mögen*, to like, to wish.

Pres.—*ich mag*, I may, I like *or* wish to†,
du magst, *er mag*, *wir mögen*, *ihr mögt*, *sie mögen*.

Ich mag nicht, I may not *or* I do not like to†.

The present subjunctive is used in the form of an imperative in the case of a wish: *Möge er lange leben*, may he live long! *Mögen Sie glücklich sein*, may you be happy!

Imperf. Ind.—*ich möchte*, I liked to† (only negatively).

Imperf. Subj.—*ich möchte*, I might, *also* I should like to† (see § 177).

Perf.—*ich habe gemocht*, I have liked *or* wished, &c.

Plupf.—ich hätte gemocht, I had liked or wished, &c.

1st Fut.—ich werde mögen, I shall like or wish, &c.

2nd Fut.—ich werde gemocht haben, I shall have liked or wished, &c.

1st Cond.—ich würde mögen, I should like or wish, &c.
(see §177).

2nd Cond.—ich würde gemocht haben, I should have liked or wished, &c. (see §177).

170. Dürfen, to be allowed.

Pres.—ich darf, I may, am allowed to, I dare,
du darfst, er darf, wir dürfen, ihr dürft, sie dürfen.

Imperf.—ich durfte, I was allowed to, I durst, &c.

Perf.—ich habe gedurft, I have been allowed, &c.

Plupf.—ich hätte gedurft, I had been allowed, &c.

171. Sollen (a synonym of müssen, which see).

(Regular in all tenses, except the first pers., pres. ind.)

Pres.—ich soll, I am to; du sollst, thou shalt; er soll,
he shall; wir sollen, we are to; ihr sollt, ye
shall; sie sollen, they shall.

Imperf.—ich sollte, I should, I was to, I ought to.

In the other tenses it is translated like müssen.

172. 'I should,' and 'we should,' are translated by ich sollte, wir sollten, when 'should' expresses a necessity or duty, a submission to or compliance with the will of another. If, however, 'should' denotes the conditional of a verb, it is rendered as stated in Lessons I., II., III., and XII.

173. Lassen (73), when combined with an infinitive, signifies not only 'to let,' but also 'to make,' 'to cause,' 'to allow': Der Offizier ließ die Soldaten stille stehen, the officer made the soldiers stand still. What must appear still more peculiar to the English student, is that the infinitive is very commonly used in a passive sense; for instance, Er läßt einen Arzt rufen = he makes or causes a physician to be called, i. e. he sends for a physician; Der Bauer ließ sich überreden (R. L. ix.), the peasant allowed himself to be persuaded. In English the verb 'to have,' in conjunction with the past participle of another verb, is often used to express the same meaning; e. g., Der Fürst ließ ihn zum Tode verurtheilen, the prince had him

sentenced to death (R. L. VII.) Observe also the use of the dative of the personal and reflective pronouns in the following idioms :

Er ließ sich einen *Strack* machen, he had a dress-coat made.

Ich werde mir eine neue *Weste* machen lassen, I shall have a new waistcoat made.

Er würde sich ein *Schloß* bauen lassen, he would have a castle built.

Lassen Sie sich die *Haare* (*pl.*) schneiden, have your hair cut.

EXERCISE LXVII.

der <i>Polizeibetner</i> , the policeman	die <i>Hiäne</i> , the hyena
der <i>Vorschlag</i> , the proposal	der <i>Hai</i> or <i>Haifisch</i> , the shark
der <i>Anzug</i> , the suit (of clothes)	das <i>Zeugniß</i> , the evidence
mager, lean	vernachlässigen, to neglect.

I did not like to accept his proposal.—Thou shalt not take (=invoke) the name of the Lord (of) thy God in vain.—Thou shalt not bear (=speak, reden) false witness (=evidence) against (wider) thy neighbour (*say*, thy next).—Thou shalt not kill! Thou shalt not steal!—I was not allowed to say a word.—He was not allowed to drink tea.—We dare not excuse him.—I am obliged to go out. When will you be back? I shall be back in an hour.—Shall I tell you who always takes your pens?—Let him go!—He should not neglect his duties.—We should not (*or*, ought not to) have any intercourse with him.—She should (*or*, ought to) be more polite.—You ought to answer more quickly.—Nobody dare accuse him.—I dare not speak.—We dare not do it.—I made him come down (*hin*-).—She had a new bonnet made.—My brother will have a new pair of boots (*made*).—I should have a black suit (*made*) if it were the fashion.—They (*man*) sent for a policeman.—You are not allowed to smoke here.—If he had no money he would not be able to carry it out.—You ought not to do that.—I do not know what to do (*say*, what I shall do).—I heard the clock strike twelve.—The shark is called by Schiller the hyena of the sea.—He allowed himself to be persuaded.—We had all his pockets searched.—He had the impostor thrown into (the) prison.

FORTY-THIRD LESSON.

THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PREPOSITION *zu*.*Peculiarities in the Construction of the Auxiliary Verbs of Mood.*

174. When the past participle of an auxiliary verb of mood is preceded by an infinitive, it also takes, by a kind of assimilation, the infinitive form :

Ich habe es thun können, I have been able to do it.

Ich hatte es nicht thun können, I had not been able to do it.

175. In consequence of this idiomatic usage of changing the past participle into an infinitive, the second future and the second conditional will often bring three infinitives into conjunction. Of these the auxiliary *haben* will stand first (which is an exception to §5) ; the two others are placed in order as indicated in §5.

Er wird es (nicht) haben thun können, he will not have been able to do it.

Er würde es (nicht) haben thun können, he would not have been able to do it.

176. In the case of a negative sentence, the negative *nicht* stands before the infinitive *haben*, as indicated above, which is again an exception to a rule previously given (§55).

177. It was stated at p. 85, note 10, that the imperfect subjunctive may be used for the first conditional, and the pluperfect subjunctive for the second. This construction is very common with the auxiliary verbs of mood, especially when they are accompanied by the infinitive of another verb :

Ich könnte es thun, I should be able to (or I could) do it.

Ich hätte es thun können, I should have been able to do it.

178. 'Could have,' 'might have,' 'should have,' and 'ought to have,' when followed by the past participle of another verb, are translated by the pluperfect subjunctive of the verbs *können* and *sollen*, and the past participle of the other verb is changed into an infinitive :

I could *or* might have done it, *ich hätte es thun können.*
 You should *or* ought to have done it, *Sie hätten es thun sollen.*

EXERCISE LXVIII.

der Gläubiger, the creditor	verschaffen, to procure
die Rechnung, the account	befriedigen, to satisfy
die Bemerkung, the observation	<i>ich</i> baue um, I rebuild
das Ereigniß, the event	<i>ich</i> probire an, I try on
<i>ich</i> nehme übel, I take amiss	<i>ich</i> sehe vorher, I foresee.

A. (174.) He has not been able to satisfy his creditors.—She has not been allowed to go out.—I have been obliged to keep (*beh-*) the gloves which I had tried on.—He has been obliged to wait a whole hour.—I have not been able to go there (*hin*).—You have allowed (173) yourself to be deceived.—Our landlord has had his shop rebuilt.—The captain was (*perf.*) willing to come, but an unforeseen event (*has*) prevented him.—Nobody was inclined (*perf. of mögen*) to hear him.—He was (*perf.*) to come at nine o'clock.—I had not been able to leave my place.—He had been obliged to stay at home.—She had not been allowed to accompany her sister.—The king had had a new palace built.—You have allowed (173) yourself to be misled (*verleiten*).

B. (175, 176.) He will not have been able to come.—They will not have been allowed to answer (96) the letter.—We should have sent for the doctor if it had been necessary.—My brother would have had a new suit made if his tailor had not been ill.—He would not have been allowed to go out, if I had not obtained leave for him (*say, if I had not procured him the permission*).

C. (177, 178.) She ought to have come sooner.—He ought not to have made the observation.—Nobody could have prevented it.—We ought not to have made that mistake.—Who could have foreseen it?—You ought to have moved the castle (*Thurm*) and not the queen.—We ought to have taken him at his (=the) word.—They should not have contradicted him.—You might have known that yourself.—He might have saved himself the trouble.—You ought to have shunned his company.—She ought not to have believed them.

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON.

USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

THE INFINITIVE WITH THE PREPOSITION *zu*.

179. The infinitive is preceded by the preposition *zu* (to) whenever it is governed by any other verb than those mentioned in §162; *e. g.*, *Er befahl mir zu schweigen*, he ordered me to be silent. There are also a great many substantives, adjectives, and phrases, which govern an infinitive, and the English 'to' is then always to be translated by *zu*; *e. g.*, *Es ist Zeit, nach Hause zu gehen*, it is time to go home.

180. The preposition *zu* is placed immediately before the infinitive. All words depending on the latter, adverbs and separable particles, are placed before the preposition, in the order mentioned at p. 73: *Wir hatten Befehl (the order) seine Taschen zu durchsuchen*. The separable particle, the preposition *zu*, and the infinitive, are written as one word; *e. g.*, *Dieser Schüler hat seine Erlaubniß auszugehen*.

181. In English the present participle, with or without a preposition, is often used instead of an infinitive; for instance, 'He remembered having seen me before,' *er erinnerte sich, mich schon einmal gesehen zu haben*. When, however, the English word in *-ing* is not a real participle, but a substantive, it is rendered in German by the infinitive, which in this case is also used as a substantive; as, I am tired of writing, *ich bin des Schreibens* müde*.

182. It must further be observed, that the German infinitive may also be used in a passive sense. Thus, *Zimmer zu vermietten* (rooms to be let) is grammatically correct, whereas the English "Rooms to let" may be regarded as a grammatical inaccuracy, and is almost the

* The infinitive, when used substantively, is neuter.

only English example wherein the infinitive is used in this manner.

Keine Spuren waren zu sehen, no traces were to be seen.

183. Unless the verb which governs the infinitive happens to be the subject of the sentence, it is better to remove the infinitive, with all its dependencies, to the end of the sentence which contains the principal verb, as in the above examples. The same is done in subordinate clauses; as, Da ich ihm nie eine Gelegenheit gegeben habe, mir zu schaden, &c. But should the word by which the infinitive is governed be the subject of a principal clause, the infinitive with its dependencies must follow immediately; as, Die Gelegenheit seinen Feinden zu schaden, bot sich bald.

EXERCISE LXIX.

der Grund, the ground, motive	gutmüthig, good-natured
das Verlangen, the desire	ich stelle vor, I present (a person)
versuchen, to try	erniedrigen, to humiliate
verbieten, to forbid	jagen, to hunt, färben, to dye.

Nobody forbids you to play, but you ought not to throw (with) stones.—The boy we saw had two flocks to tend.—I had the intention to come, but I was (*perf.*) not able.—He has not allowed us to go out.—Did you promise (*perf.*) them to come?—The great distance prevented us from seeing (=to see) it distinctly.—I believe it will soon leave off freezing.—I have no patience to wait any† longer.—It is impossible to please everybody.—What reason (=ground) had you to expect that.—I forgot to pay her.—The soldiers threatened to kill him, if he would not say where he had (*subj.*) hidden the treasure.—Do me the favour to write as soon as possible.—They tried several times to cheat us.—His sister-in-law wished to see him.—He had not the courage to speak the truth.—She is too good-natured to take anything amiss.—I forbade him to beat my dog again.—It is forbidden to hunt in spring.—Who gave you leave (*say*, who has allowed you) to open my letter?—Her father would (*past*) not allow her to go out so

late.—I am sorry to have offended her.—These gentlemen do not seem to know their duties.—It commenced raining (=to rain) at eight o'clock, and continued (*say*, lasted) about (ungefähr) six hours.—She understands the art of dyeing silk.—I do not remember having seen him before (schon einmal).—He has had the honour of being presented to the king.—We had no desire to see her humiliated.—We had great trouble to find our (=the) way in the dark.—I am no (*say*, not) more worthy to be called thy son.

184. Um . . . zu, in order to (*infinitive*).
 ohne . . . zu, without
 anstatt . . . zu, instead of } (*present participle*).

Um nach Hause zu gehen, in order to go home.

Ohne mir ein Wort davon zu sagen, without telling me a word of it.

Anstatt seinem Herrn von allen diesen Verhandlungen genau Rechenschaft zu geben, verschwieg er das Meiste derselben,
 Instead of giving his master an accurate account of all these transactions, he kept most of them secret.

[Repeat Preparatory Course, Lessons XLIV. (1) and XLV].

EXERCISE LXX.

der Richter, the judge		das Handwerk, the trade
der Verbrecher, the criminal		erröthen, to blush
die Vertheidigung, the defence		befragen, to consult
im Stande zu, able to		verdächtig, suspected.

We do not live in order to eat, but (sondern) we eat in order to live.—We invited them all, in order not to offend any one.—He had a sword (in order) to defend himself.—She sold her house (in order) to get rid of her tenants.—He said it without blushing.—They sold the house instead of letting it.—They took the present without thanking us.—I sent the letter back without opening it.—No judge will sentence a criminal without hearing his defence.—He accused his friend instead of defending him.—A Christian loves his enemy instead of hating him.—The boy had chosen a trade without consulting his father.—I often lent him money without receiving it back.—The boy kept (beh-) the letter in-

stead of giving it to his master.—Instead of winning, we lost.—The lodger he wished to get rid of is still in the house.—The house, the master of which has died, is to be sold.—These are the houses he wishes to get rid of.—He, whose duty it was to speak, remained (=was) silent.—We have two eyes and two ears, but only one mouth, in order to see and (to) hear rather (=more) than to speak.—He will not have been able (im St-) to undertake it on his† own account.—She would not have been able to receive (empf-) us.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON.

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.*

Und, oder, aber, sondern, denn, allein (but).

2. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.*

(See Prep. Co., L. XLIII.)

Als, bis, bevor or ehe, da, daß, damit, indem' or während, nachdem, ob, obgleich or obgleich, sobald, so lange, weil, seit or seitdem',

falls, in case

ungeachtet, notwithstanding

that

wenn, if, when, whenever

wofern, inasmuch as

wenn nicht. } unless

wofern nicht } unless

damit nicht, lest

so weit, as far as

jenachdem, according as

als ob, as if

so daß, so that

ohne daß, without that

vorausgesetzt daß, supposing

that

so . . . ** auch, however

so viel . . . ** auch, much as

so oft (als), as often as,

whenever.

* Coordinate conjunctions have no influence on the position of the verb; subordinate conjunctions remove the finite verb to the end of the sentence. Those without the English have already been mentioned and practised before.

** The dots mark the place of the subject of the subordinate clause.

185. The conjunction *daß* (that) is often omitted in German as in English. In such a case the subordinate clause takes the form of a principal one.

I believe he is ill { *ich glaube, daß er krank ist, or*
ich glaube, er ist krank.

186. The present participle in English, when preceded by a conjunction, or by 'in' or 'by,' must be translated by a subordinate clause in the following manner :

He whistled in walking, *er piff, während er ging.*

By always accusing others, he succeeded in avoiding suspicion, *indem (or dadurch, daß) er fortwährend Andere beschuldigte, gelang es ihm, den Verdacht zu vermeiden.*

187. 'To know' is frequently followed by an accusative with an infinitive, which must be rendered in German by a subordinate clause, in which the accusative becomes the subject and the infinitive the finite verb :

I knew him to be an honest man, *ich wußte, daß er ein ehrlicher Mann war.*

188. When the verb 'to tell' is construed in this manner, the infinitive following it must likewise be changed into a finite verb ; but as the conjunction *daß* is here always omitted, the second clause takes the form of a principal sentence (see §185) :

He told me to go in, *er sagte, ich sollte hineingehen.*

189. When the infinitive is preceded by a relative pronoun or adverb, it must be expressed by a relative sentence :

He does not know what to do, *er weiß nicht, was er thun soll.*

I told him where to go, what to do, how to do it,
Ich sagte ihm, wohin er gehen sollte, was er thun sollte, wie er es machen sollte.

EXERCISE LXXI.

das Räthsel, the riddle
 die Müdigkeit, the fatigue
 der Zeuge, the witness
 zanken, to quarrel
 nichts desto weniger, nevertheless, all the same, after all.

lösen, to solve
 versöhnen, to reconcile
 verletzen, to injure, violate
 entschlossen, determined

Try if (= whether) you can guess (*say*, solve) this riddle.—I fancy (*say*, it seems to me as if) I have seen you somewhere.—He would not do me the favour, much as I had done for him.—Call (r-) me if (= in case) Mr. O. should come.—Read it again (noch einmal), lest you forget it.—I shall not do it unless you help me.—The girl cannot carry the load unless somebody helps her.—She threw the letter into the fire after she had read it.—We shall reward everybody according as he has deserved (it).—They ran until they almost sank down from (vor) fatigue.—They advised me to have nothing to do with him.—I advise you to be reconciled to (= to reconcile yourself with) your brother, supposing he has not injured your good name. You are right; and I have made up my mind (*say*, I am also determined) to forgive him (*dat.*), notwithstanding that he has done everything (in order) to injure me; for, after all, he is my brother.—Where have you been since I last saw (*perf.*) you.—He cannot play without quarrelling.—I knew him to be at home.—We did not know what to think of them.—The judge told the witness to take off his gloves (*say*, the judge said, the witness should, etc.)—I told him to pay attention.—By running away (190) he made himself suspected.—By contradicting everybody (190) he made himself odious.

190. When the subordinate clause precedes the principal one, the subject and finite verb of the latter change places, see Preparatory Course, Lesson XLIV. (1).

191. The subordinate clause always precedes the principal one in sentences formed with the following conjunctions: *je desto*, or *je je* = the the.

Je fleißiger man arbeitet, desto schneller vergeht einem die Zeit,
The harder one works, the quicker the time passes.

192. In compound sentences beginning with *obgleich*, *obgleich*, *so auch*, *so viel auch*, the principal clause is generally introduced by the particle *so*, and *doch* or *trennoch* (however) is added after the verb or subject, in order to bring into greater relief the words in apposition:

Obgleich Niemand geklopft hatte, so besten dennoch die Hunde.
Wie schlecht das Wetter auch sein möchte, so ging er doch jeden Tag aus.

EXERCISE LXXII.

Tageanbruch <i>m.</i> , daybreak	überführen (<i>insep.</i>), to convict
Hochverrath <i>m.</i> , high treason	naßen, to approach
die Unterhaltung, the conversation	heilen, to heal
die Fabel, the fable	reichen, to reach
die Wunde, the wound	aufgelegt zu (<i>dat.</i>), disposed to or for
die Herrin, the mistress	lasterhaft, vicious
geht auf, rises	geht unter, sets.

The horses stood with their (=the) heads together, and whenever the wolves approached, the horses struck out.—The colder the air is, the heavier it is; the warmer it is, the less it weighs.—The more vicious men are, the more unhappy they are.—The more men have, the more they want.—The more I threaten, the less he obeys.—The longer you sleep, the lazier you become.—Although Wallenstein had done nothing that could compromise (*say*, convict) him, he had made himself (however) suspected of (the) high treason in the eyes of all.—Instead of getting better, he got worse.—Lessing tells (*erz.*) us a fable in which the servants (*f.*) killed the cock which had been the cause of their mistress waking them (*say*, that their mistress woke them) every morning at daybreak. When the cock was dead, the woman woke them every morning even (*selbst*) before daybreak, because she did not know what time it was.—When* (=if) one has nothing to do, one finds the time long.—Whenever she is alone, she feels (107) unhappy.—If you love your parents, you will (*fut.*) also obey them.—When one is not well (*wohl*), one is not disposed for (*zur*) conversation.—In summer the sun rises very early and sets very late.—Last night the moon rose at a quarter to ten.—The moon has set very late.—When

* When 'when' may be replaced by 'if' or 'whenever,' it must be rendered by *wenn*.

the sun rises at half-past five, it sets at half-past six.—Though the wound was scarcely healed, he walked out every day.—However bad the weather may be, we must go to London to-day.—Tired as she was (=however tired she was), she would not go to bed.—(As) Often as I have admonished him, he has not changed his conduct.—As far as the eye could reach, the sea was covered with sails and masts.

INDEFINITE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Wer . . . auch, whoever; was . . . auch, whatever.

193. Subordinate clauses beginning with an indefinite relative pronoun do not affect the arrangement of words in the principal clause following them:

Wem Sie auch die Schuld zuschreiben mögen, Jedermann weiß, daß es nur Ihre eigene Schuld ist,

To whomever you may ascribe the fault, everyone knows that it is only your own fault.

194. Compound sentences formed by the two correlative conjunctions 'whether . . . or,' are rendered in the following manner:

Mag es regnen oder nicht, er geht jeden Tag spazieren,

Whether it rains or not, he goes out for a walk every day.

Mochte es regnen oder nicht, er ging jeden Tag spazieren,

Whether it rained or not, he went out for a walk every day.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

die Wissenschaft, the science	bebauen, to cultivate
das Spielzeug, the plaything	
bereit, ready	
	schneien, to snow
	daher, therefore.

Whoever (may have) invented printing (die Buchdruckerkunst), (he) has rendered a great service to (the) science.—To whomever this plaything may belong, I shall take it away.—Whether you call this a field or a garden, it is badly cultivated.—Whatever you may think of me, I cannot act otherwise.—Whatever (21) proofs they (man) may have against him, the judge will not be able

to convict him.—Whatever they may accuse him of (152), I shall always defend him.—Whoever they may be, their behaviour is very bad.—Be the weather (*say*, may the weather be) fine or wet (*flecht*), he always takes an umbrella with him†.—Whether the pretext was well† founded or not (*begründet oder unbegründet*), it was well-chosen.—Whether the reproach was well-founded or not, it was uncalled-for (=unnecessary).

FORTY-SIXTH LESSON.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

195. The subjunctive is used—

(1.) As an imperative, expressing either a command, or a wish, or a concession :

Ein Jeder thue seine Pflicht, let everyone do his duty.

Gott segne Sie, may God bless you.

Lange lebe der König! So sei es, or sei es so!

(2.) After the compound conjunction *als ob*, as if, and after *wenn*, if, when followed by an imperfect or a pluperfect :

Sie sieht aus, als ob sie geweint hätte.

(3.) In the indirect narration :

When a person relates in a past tense what he himself or another person said or thought, without quoting the exact words, but merely giving the substance of what was said, the narration is said to be indirect. Numerous examples of this kind have already been given, and we refer the learner to the following:—Ex. VI. (B), lines 6, 7; XV., 5, 13; XXX., 16; Reading Lesson VII., lines 2, 9, 13; IX., 5, 6, 17; X., 5, 8, 10; Ex. LVI., 13, 14, &c. Observe, however, that the verb of the principal clause always stands in the indicative mood, even though it may form part of the words said or thought; for instance, Er wußte nicht, ob sein Vetter zu Hause wäre.

(4.) The imperfect subjunctive may be used instead of the first conditional, and the pluperfect subjunctive instead of the second conditional. See Reading Lesson IV., line 23; p. 86, line 28; Reading Lesson VII., 7; VIII., 12; IX., 8; p. 92, 18, 23.

EXERCISE LXXIV.

My brother thought you had already departed.—I heard that our friend had already obtained the situation (St.).—Did you say I might (*say*, could) go?—The king of Egypt (Ägypten) dreamt he saw seven fat kine and seven lean kine.—I asked the servant where she had found the umbrella.—She would (*past*) not tell us whence she came, nor where she was going to.—They asked me where my brother had been. I replied, I did not know (it).—I asked your cousin why she did not come (*perf. or plup.*)—Nobody could tell us who the stranger was; he appeared to be (*say*, it appeared as if he were) a traveller, for he had several parcels with him (bei sich) which a boy carried for him.—An old man of eighty (years) had heard that ravens lived to be (*say*, that the ravens became) at hundred years old; he therefore bought one, in order to see whether it was true.—Let us always act as if everybody could see us.—The street looks (sieht aus) as if it had rained.

EXERCISE LXXV.

der Anspruch, the claim
die Gewohnheit, the habit
die Handlung, the action
die Beleidigung, the offence
am Leben, alive

das Interesse, the interest
behaupten, to maintain, pre-
tend, assert
verantwortlich, responsible
neulich, the other day.

He maintains that† his claims are well-founded (gegründet).—They have† always† thought he was dead, but I have always maintained that he must still be alive.—Miss Hall wrote me the other day that she was ill, and that she could not go out.—She said the doctor had forbidden her to leave (verlassen) her (=the) room.—He declared himself ready to follow me anywhere.—He

had such strange habits, that (the) people said he must either be a fool or an impostor.—I thought (=believed) you had forgotten the offence.—They assured me, they had always had the best opinion of (von) you; that† they had never acted against your interest; and if they had offended you, they had done so (=it) unintentionally (unabsichtlich).—He has always acted as though he were not responsible for his actions.

FORTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

PREPOSITIONS.

196. The following prepositions govern the genitive :

Unweit, während, laut, zufolge,
 Statt, mittelst, trotz, um . . . willen,
 Kraft, vermöge, ungeachtet,
 Innerhalb and außerhalb,
 Oberhalb and unterhalb,
 Diesseit, jenseit, halben, wegen.

Innerhalb, within, inside, on the inside of,
 außerhalb, without, outside, on the outside of,
 oberhalb, above (*i. e.*, higher up the river),
 unterhalb, below (*i. e.*, lower down the river),
 diesseit or diesseits, on this side of,
 jenseit or jenseits, beyond, on the further (*i. e.* other) side of,
 statt or anstatt, instead of, trotz, in spite of,
 mittelst or mittelst, by means of,
 laut, conformably to (more frequently with the dative),
 zufolge, in consequence of, kraft, in or by virtue of,
 vermöge, by dint of, unweit, not far from,
 um . . . willen, for the sake of, *e. g.*, um Ihrer Eltern willen,
 wegen (on account of) is usually, and halben (because of)
 always placed after the case they govern; *e. g.*, seines
 Betragens wegen,
 während, during, ungeachtet, notwithstanding.

197. The genitives of the personal pronouns (p. 19) undergo a slight change, and coalesce with the prepositions *wegen*, *halben*, and *willen*, in the following manner:

meinetwegen, on my account, for my sake,
beinetwegen, on thy account, for thy sake,
seinetwegen, on his account, for his sake,
ihtretwegen, on her account, for her sake,
unsertwegen, on our account, for our sake,
Ihretwegen, on your account, for your sake,
euretwegen, on your account, for your sake),
ihretwegen, on their account, for their sake.

Inflect in the same manner *meinethalben*, on my account, and *unmeinetwillen*, for my sake.

EXERCISE LXXVI.

<i>daß Verdienst</i> , the merit	<i>daß Element'</i> , the element
<i>daß Gewicht'</i> , the weight	<i>daß Ufer</i> , the shore, bank
<i>daß Verbot'</i> , the prohibition	<i>verfolgen</i> , to persecute.

The camp was outside the town.—The water fell two feet within an hour.—The building lies outside the village.—One part of the village lies on this side, the other on that side of the rivulet.—He is universally (*allgemein*) esteemed on account of his merits.—We reached (*erreichen*, see § 97) the shore by means of a boat.—The boats were lying below the bridge.—He does everything for the sake of (the) money.—The servant (*m.*) came instead of the master.—I came instead of him.—I met him inside the camp.—The accident happened (*ereignete sich*) not far from the tower.—Many birds have died during the severe winter.—Instead of one letter we received two.—America lies beyond the sea.—I went to Baden on account of my health.—We went for a walk in spite of the rain.—It happened in spite of all precaution.—The boy went to bathe notwithstanding his father's prohibition.—For your honour's sake you should not do it.—I did it for the sake of (the) peace.—Lead falls quicker than wood in consequence of its weight.—She has not been out during the whole month.—Rousseau was persecuted during his whole life.—The Austrians surprised Frederick the Great during the night.—I have done it for your

sake and not for my sake.—I forgive you for his sake.—
Send the letter off (ab) for her sake.—Do not trouble
yourself on our account.

FORTY-EIGHTH LESSON.⁶

PREPOSITIONS.

198. The following prepositions govern the accusative :
Durch, für, um, ohne, gegen, wider (against).

Philemon an seinen Freund.

Durch Dich ist die Welt mir schön, ohne Dich würd' ich sie hassen,
Für Dich leb' ich ganz allein, um Dich will ich gern erblassen¹;
Gegen Dich soll kein Verleumder² ungestraft sich je vergeh'n,³
Wider Dich kein Feind sich waffnen⁴; ich will Dir zur Seite steh'n.

¹ Grow pale, i.e. die. ² calumniator. ³ sich vergehen, trespass. ⁴ arm.

199. The following govern the dative :—

Von, aus, bei, zu, nebst¹, sammt¹,
Mit, nach, außer, seit, and längs.

200. The compounds gegenüber (opposite), entgegen and
zuwider (contrary to), are also classed by many among
the prepositions, though they should, properly speaking,
rather be regarded as adjectives or adverbs. They,
however, govern the dative, and are placed after their
cases :

Der Kirche gegenüber, opposite the church.

Meinem Willen entgegen or zuwider, contrary to my will.

Die Quelle.

Nach dir schmacht² ich, zu dir eil'³ ich, du geliebte Quelle⁴, du,
Aus dir schöpf'⁵ ich, bei dir ruh' ich, seh' dem Spiel der Wellen⁶ zu;
Mit dir scherz'⁷ ich, von dir lern' ich, heiter⁸ durch das Leben
wallen⁹,

Angelacht¹⁰ von Frühlingsblumen und begrüßt von Nachtigallen.

¹ together with. ² long. ³ hasten. ⁴ well, spring, source,
fountain. ⁵ draw. ⁶ die Welle, the wave. ⁷ joke or play.
⁸ cheerfully. ⁹ wander. ¹⁰ smiled at.

201. Um signifies—

(1) Round, about: Wir sitzen um den Tisch.

(2) It denotes a point of time: Um vier Uhr, at four o'clock; um Pfingsten, at Whitsuntide.

The use of um for für is poetical, except with the verbs bitten and fragen; e. g., er bat mich um ein Empfehlungsschreiben (a letter of recommendation); ich habe ihn um Rath gefragt.

202. Aus, out of, may also be used for 'outside.'

203. Außer, beside, in a figurative sense (different from neben, for which see the following Lesson).

Er war außer sich vor Freude, he was beside himself for joy. Niemand außer mir war zugegen (present).

204. Bei, by, near, about (the person), expresses,—

(1) Proximity of place; e. g., er sitzt bei (or neben) mir; ich habe kein Geld bei (about) mir; haben Sie eine Uhr bei sich?

(2) At the house of (see P. C., L. xli. 2.)

(3) It is used in referring to an author (see §136), and also for swearing and protesting; as, Er schwor bei seiner Ehre.

205. When 'by' expresses the means by which anything is effected, it is translated by durch; when 'by' expresses an external cause, it is rendered by von. Repeat also §112.

(1) Viele Menschen bereichern sich durch Handel,
Many men enrich themselves by commerce.

(2) Wir sind vom Regen naß geworden.

206. Nach signifies (1) after, (2) according.* In the latter signification, it is generally placed after the noun it governs; as, seiner Aussage nach, according to his statement.

207. For längs, along, it is more usual to say entlang. The former stands before, the latter after, the dative: Längs dem Flusse, or dem Flusse entlang, along the river.

[For the use of zu, see §§47, 147—149; and for that of von, §§90, 112, 141—145.]

* Nach also stands for 'for' and 'to' in certain combinations; see §140.

EXERCISE LXXVII.

der Sinn, the mind	das Gesetz, the law
die Aussprache, the pronun- ciation (<i>generally</i> , accent)	das Elfenbein, the ivory
ich kehre zurück, I return	kleine Münze, change
ich gehe Jemandem entgegen, I go to meet somebody.	seßlagswerth, deplorable

They stood round the desk.—He took some money out of the purse.—God (has) made the world out of nothing.—Brandy (R. 9) is made out of corn.*—She was beside herself with (vor) fright (R. 2).—He went to meet me.—Since the death of her child she has felt (*say*, feels herself) quite unhappy.—His skin has become quite tanned (braun) by the sun.—It is contrary to the laws of this country.—By (= according to) his accent he must be a Spaniard.—Out of sight (= the eyes), out of (the) mind.—The wind and the waves were against (*gegenüber*) us.—We walked along the meadow until we met your cousin.—I (have) paid for it out of my pocket.—He went to America together with his wife and (his) children.—I was looking out of the window.—Jacob went together with his whole family to Egypt.—(The) People were coming from (*i. e.*, out of the) church.—We were outside the building when it happened.—I have no watch with (*or*, about) me.—Have you any change with (*or*, about) you?—He spoke of the happy olden times.—We went for a walk along the rivulet.—When the ship returned to the harbour, it was in a deplorable condition (Zustand *m.*).—From the tusks of the elephant ivory is made.—They rode along the shore.—The philosopher Diogenes requested (the) king Alexander the Great to get from between him and the sun (*say*, to go to-him** out of the sun).—He often speaks of the ancient poets.—Do these children come from (*i. e.*, out of the)*** school?—We had just come from the theatre.

* Observe that the dative singular *soldum* has the euphonic *e* when governed by a preposition and not preceded by an article.

** 'To-him' is the dative in German; it signifies, 'in his interest.'

*** Von der Schule, or von der Schule her, would signify, 'from the direction of the school.'

FORTY-NINTH LESSON.

PREPOSITIONS.

208. The following prepositions govern the dative and accusative :

An, auf, hinter, neben, in,
 Ueber, unter, vor, and zwischen.

an, at or on (i.e. at)	vor, before, ago, in front of
auf, up, upon or on (i.e. upon)	hinter, behind
über, over, above	neben, near, next to, beside
unter, under, beneath, among	zwischen, between.

209. The above nine prepositions govern the accusative, when the verb in the sentence conveys the idea of motion, the locality expressed by the preposition and its noun being the object or aim of this motion :

He climbed up a tree, er flatterte auf einen Baum.

Under almost all other circumstances they govern the dative, especially when the verb indicates a state of rest.

A magpie was sitting on a tree, eine Elster saß auf einem Baume.

A week (a fortnight) ago, vor acht (vierzehn) Tagen.

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

hängen (<i>reg.</i>), to hang (<i>trans.</i>)	der Hügel, the hill
hängen (<i>irr.</i>), to hang (<i>intr.</i>)	der Rhein, the Rhine
marſchiren, to march	auf und ab, up and down
der Rand (<i>pl.</i> Ränder), the margin, edge	hin und her, to and fro.
	Kirchthurm(<i>m.</i>), church-tower.

(*Accusative.*) The ravens flew upon the church-tower.—I hung the gun up† against (= at) the wall.—The troops marched before the camp of the enemy and offered battle (boten ihm eine . . an).—Who has written on the margin of my book?—He has put all things (*Ding n.*) under his feet.—She put (st-) the chair between two tables.—Go behind me.—Hang the picture over the door.—Come† and† place yourself near me.—She became absorbed (*say, lost herself*) in (=into) deep meditation (*Nachdenken n.*).

(*Dative.*) Some swallows were perched (=sitting) on the roof of the house.—Somebody stood behind me.—Some pictures were hanging on the wall.—We stood at the door waiting (*say*, and waited).—The yard is between the house and the garden.—It happened before our time.—The queen sat next to the king.—He was sitting lost in deep thought (*say*, thoughts).—Heavy clouds were hanging over the town.—Peace be between thee and me.—The fruit you saw (*perf.*) at my house grew (*perf.*) on these trees.—We stood at the foot of the mountain.—Cologne (Ex. XLIV.) is (=lies) on the Rhine.—We walked up and down (in*) the room.—She walked to and fro under* the trees.—We walked about on* the hill.

EXERCISE LXXIX.

die Entdeckung, the discovery
die Untertasse, the saucer
die Kapelle, the chapel
hören, to listen

die Kartoffel, the potato
die Bank, the bench, form
der Thorweg, the gateway
die Hälfte, the half.

(*Mixed Examples.*) I stepped behind him.—We sat down (= seated ourselves) upon a stone bench (*say*, a bench of stone).—A great many people were sitting on benches.—The house stood on (an) the bank of a river.—Many grains fell between the stones and many between the thorns.—She stood behind the door and listened.—He stepped under the gateway in order not to get wet.—Hang the picture between the two windows.—Sit (= seat yourself) between your friend and me.—The village lies between a hill and a brook.—He threw himself upon the bed.—We stood under a lime-tree (R. 11) during the rain.—I was standing before the door when it happened; it happened almost before my eyes.—Three* days* ago I saw him for the last time.—We go over the bridge twice every day.—Frederick the Great died on** the 17th of August, 1786.—Gustavus Adolphus

* When the motion takes place within, and not in the direction of, the locality indicated by the preposition and its noun, the latter stands in the dative.

** An dem is generally contracted into am.

was killed near (*bei*) Lützen on the 16th of November, 1632.—Put (*setzen*) the saucer on the table.—The books were lying on the table.—A stranger was among them.—He climbed up (=upon) a tree.—I send you like (*wie die*) sheep among (the) wolves.—Next (*nächst*) to the sun the moon throws the strongest light upon the earth.—The poplar grew on (an) the edge of a hill.—On the top (*©*—) of the mountain stood an old chapel³ little¹ frequented² (R. 9).—She arrived (*perf.*) before me.—You will find the rule at the end of the book.—Children under twelve (years) pay (the) half price†. — (The) Cardinal Wolsey lived in (=under) the reign of Henry VIII.—When (the) fish (*sing.*) are in the water, they are in their element. — She put (*f*—) the potatoes on the fire.

FIFTIETH LESSON.

PREPOSITIONS.

210. There is no part of speech in regard to which languages differ from one another so much as in the prepositions. The truth of this observation will be seen in the following list:

auf den Ball, to a or to the ball	auf dem Balle, at the ball
auf den Markt, to market	auf dem Markte, in the market
auf's Land, into the country	auf dem Lande, in the country
auf die Post, to the post-office	auf der Post, at the post-office
auf die Börse, to the exchange	auf der Börse, at the exchange
auf die Jagd, hunting	auf der Jagd, at a hunt
auf diese Weise, auf diese Manier',	in this manner or way
auf Deutsch, in German	auf Französisch, in French
in die Stadt, to town	in der Stadt, in town
in die Kirche, to church	in der Kirche, at church
in die Schule, to school	in der Schule, at school
aus der Kirche, from church	aus der Schule, from school
vor Freude, for joy; vor Schrecken, for fright; vor Hunger, for hunger; vor Durst, for thirst; vor Hitze, for heat, &c.	

(Accusative.)

ich denke or sinne auf, I meditate upon stolz auf, proud of
 ich rechne or zähle auf, I reckon or count upon
 ich verlasse mich auf, I rely upon ich bestehe auf, I insist on
 ich warte auf, I wait for ich hoffe auf, I hope for
 ich denke an, I think of* ich glaube an, I believe in
 ich bitte or frage um, I beg or ask for ich halte für, I take for
 ich spreche or schreibe über, I speak or write on or upon
 ich weine, lache, freue mich über, I cry, laugh, rejoice at
 ich wundre mich or verwundre mich über, I wonder at
 ich klage or ich beklage mich über, I complain of
 froh, traurig, erstaunt über, glad of, sad, astonished at
 ärgerlich or böse über, vexed at.

(Dative.)

ich hindere an, I prevent from ich sterbe an, I die of
 es besteht in, it consists in es besteht aus, it consists of
 etwas schmeckt or riecht nach, something tastes or smells of
 ich frage or ich erkundige mich nach, I inquire for or after
 ich fürchte mich vor, I am afraid of ich warne vor, I warn of
 ich lebe von, I live upon ich bestehe auf, I insist upon.

[Repeat also Lesson XXXVIII.]

211. All nouns derived from one of the above verbs or adjectives take after them the same preposition as their root word; e. g., die Bitte um, the request for; die Verwunderung über, the astonishment at; die Furcht vor, the fear of, &c.

EXERCISE LXXX.

ich halte ab, I detain, deter | das Gemüse, vegetables.

The fear of punishment deters many from crimes.—We spent our holidays in the country.—She laughs at everything.—Take (= carry) this letter to the post.—They rejoiced at the good news.—(The) Christians, Jews, and Turks all² believe¹ in one God; the heathen believe in many (*say*, several) gods.—Will she go to

* When, however, denken is accompanied by an object, such as was, nichts, wenig, viel, and others, the preposition 'of' is translated by von. See §145.

the ball to-morrow?—The whole house smelt of paint (=colour).—He said these words in French.—The soldiers who had captured the gang (R. 11) hoped for a reward.—We go to town once a (=the) week.—This tea tastes smoky (*say*, of smoke).—They (man) found that the jester had died of (=for) fright.—These artisans (R. 3) are coming from church.—The landlady went to the meat-market.—The book consists of three parts.—The duke has gone hunting.—“March” is called (*h*-) *März* in German.—He goes to the exchange every day.—On Thursday² next¹ he is going into the country.—She was (*perf.*) not at the ball on (the) Tuesday.—I am waiting for my sister-in-law.—The servants are at the vegetable-market.—It is very silly (*einfältig*) to believe in ghosts.—I always took him for a sensible man.—She insists on her plan.—The wild boar (*Schwein*) lives upon acorns.—The prince might (=could) have died of the fever.—I beg (for) pardon.—You will not be able to do it in this way.—Your granddaughter has asked me (for) my opinion.—In the hope of obtaining† help, they resisted as long as they could.—We wondered at his generosity.—The dogs were afraid of the wolves.—The dread (R. 2) of thieves breaking† in† prevented him from sleeping (*say*, let him not sleep).—May (=can) I depend (=reckon) upon you?—He complains of your nephew.—The count was proud of his name.—I often think of you.—He prevented me from (the) writing (*Schreiben n.*)—She was crying at her losses.—He is not afraid of snakes.—I asked your brother-in-law for advice.—She is afraid of the danger.—The book ought to have consisted of five volumes.—Can you count upon him?—The shoemaker had taught the raven these words in the hope of a reward from the emperor.—I warned her of the dangers which beset (=threatened) her.—They did not inquire (*perf.*) after you.—The joy at this discovery was sincere.—The duke was astonished at the jester's impudence (R. 7).—What do you think of this story?

FIFTY-FIRST LESSON.

PREPOSITIONS.

212. The pronouns *it, them, this, that, what, and which*, when they do not refer to persons, and when unaccompanied by a noun, are combined with prepositions in the following manner:—

wovon, of what <i>or</i> which	davon, of it, them, this <i>or</i> what of	that
womit, with what <i>or</i> which	damit, with that, with them,	etc.
wozu, what for, to what purpose	bagu, for it, for that purpose	
wodurch, through what, etc.	dadurch, through <i>or</i> by that,	etc.
wofür, for what <i>or</i> which	dafür, for it, that, <i>or</i> them	
wobel, by which, whereat	dabel, by it, thereat, etc.	
wonach, after what <i>or</i> which	danach <i>or</i> darnach, after it, etc.	
wogegen, against which, etc.	dagegen, against that, etc.	
worin, in which, wherein	darin, in it, in this, therein,	etc.
woran, at what <i>or</i> which	baran, at it, at them, etc.	
worauf, on <i>or</i> upon which	darauf, on <i>or</i> upon it, them,	etc.

N.B.—When the preposition begins with a vowel, an *r* is inserted before the preposition.

EXERCISE LXXXI.

ich habe etwas dagegen, I have an objection to it
 ich habe nichts dagegen, I have no objection to it
 wozu dient das? what is that good for? what is the use of that?
 das dient zu etwas, that is good for something
 der Handel, the bargain bekommen, to get, *i.e.* acquire.

Rely on it.—He will be punished for it.—These are not the same streets through which we came (*perf.*) on

(the) Saturday.—Are you satisfied with the bargain? I am not very well† satisfied with it.—These are the camels on which they rode (*perf.*) through the desert.—Is that the gate at which you have knocked?—This is the desk on which he has written the letter.—I intend going (*say*, to go) to Forest Hill this afternoon; but if you have any objection (to it), I shall stay at home.—They showed us the chairs on which the emperor and the king (had) sat.—I cannot do anything in it.—I shall not give more for it than it is worth.—Do you insist on that?—This ink is too pale, one cannot write with it.—Nobody knows what it may be good for.—It is good for nothing.—Here are the books; what shall I do with them?—What does he mean by (=with) that?—You cannot do anything against it.—In this you are mistaken.—You will not get anything for this.—This is a very curious (=strange) house. Who lives in it?—I am certain you cannot gain anything by it.—This is the gateway under which we have been standing during the rain.—Do you speak of our winter-concerts? We do not speak of them.—May (*darf*) I count upon it?—This is the medicine (R. 11) of which we were speaking.—They wonder at it.—What are you laughing at?—The duke might have died of it.—The poet has said or written something on it.—Have you inquired (after) the price of the brandy? I have not inquired about (*say*, after) it.—What do you think (*halten*) of that?—I am glad of it.—He is vexed at it.—What are you vexed at?—Of what are you thinking? Are you thinking of your losses? You must not think of them. You cannot alter it.—This is the bed in which he died.—What is she crying at?—What are you afraid of?—What does he live upon?—I have not given it you for that purpose.

FIFTY-SECOND LESSON.

ON THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

213. The present participle is formed by affixing the letter *b* to the infinitive; as,

lobend, praising, *from loben*, to praise.

In German, the present participle is scarcely ever used except as an adjective. As such it precedes the noun which it qualifies; *e.g.*, *das kochende Wasser*, the boiling water. Should it be accompanied by an object, an adverb or other dependent word, these must all be placed between the article and the present participle; *e.g.*, The servant accompanying him, *der ihn begleitende Diener*.

N.B.—The same rule (as to the arrangement of words) holds good in relation to past participles and adjectives; *e.g.*,

The country discovered by Columbus, *das von Columbus entdeckte Land*.

The measures required for the safety of the country, *die zur Ruhe des Landes erforderlichen Maßregeln*.

214. All other constructions with the present participle ought to be avoided in German, and rendered either by an infinitive, a subordinate clause, or a substantive.

He intends going to Vienna, *er beabsichtigt, nach Wien zu gehen*.

She confesses having taken the ring, *sie gesteht, daß sie den Ring genommen hat*.

They resolved upon settling there, *sie beschloßen, sich dort niederzulassen*.

On his arriving at Cologne, *sobald er in Köln angekommen war, or bei seiner Ankunft in Köln*.

He has been punished for having been disobedient, *er ist bestraft worden, weil er ungehorjam gewesen ist*.

Whilst holding the one, he let the other escape, *während er den einen festhielt, ließ der andere davon*.

After having said this, he expired, *nachdem er dieses gesagt hatte, verschied er*.

[Repeat also §§ 53, 184, and 186.]

215. As regards §184, it must be observed here that, should there be a noun or pronoun between the preposition *without* and the participle, *without* is to be rendered by the compound conjunction *ohne daß* and the finite verb; *e.g.*,

She went to Jason without her father knowing it, *ſie ging zu Jaſon, ohne daß ihr Vater eß mußte.*

216. When the verbs mentioned in § 210 are followed by a present participle, the preposition required by the German verb is generally expressed before the infinitive or the subordinate clause by one of the compounds given in § 212, in the following manner:—

He meditates upon escaping, *er ſinnt darauf, zu entkommen.*

I inſiſt upon your paying me, *iç beſtehe darauf, daß Sie mich bezahlen.*

217. The present participle may often be rendered by the infinitive, which then becomes a substantive, and is always of the neuter gender:

On account of his being unwell, *wegen ſeines Unwohlſeins.*

EXERCISE LXXXII.

der Höſſing, the courtier		die Wolle, the wool
unbekannt, unknown		inne haben, to tenant
lügen, log, gelogen, to tell an untruth.		

The person tenanting the house.—The money found in a corner of the drawer.—The stranger inquired after a street unknown to me.—The boy had been expelled (*say*, dismissed) from (the) school for having told an untruth.—The duke had the jester sentenced to death (see p. 89) for having made an attempt (*Attentat* n) upon his life.—He is astonished at your having demanded such a thing (*ſo etwas*).—He is proud of being the son of such a great man.—She laughs at your having believed it.—The courtiers of Darius accused Daniel of having violated the laws of the Persians.—They spent the whole night in (*say*, with) reading (&—).—Martin Luther's friend was killed at (an) his side by (the) lightning.—I do not know what to think of it.

FIFTY-THIRD LESSON.

USE OF THE TENSES.

218. In the use of the tenses the German does not differ materially from the English, except in the following cases :

1. In German the present may be used instead of the future, when the meaning is clear, especially when the sentence contains an adverb of time expressing futurity ; e.g., *übermorgen gehen wir auf's Land*, the day after tomorrow we shall go to the country.

2. The present tense is always employed for the English perfect when the action or suffering indicated by the verb is still continuing at the moment the person is speaking ; e.g., *ich bin seit zehn Jahren in England*, I have been in England for (or these) ten years. In the same manner, *ich lerne seit drei Jahren Deutsch*. The duration of time is in this case expressed by *seit* with the dative, as in the above examples.

3. The perfect is used for the English past in short and abrupt sentences descriptive of events which took place lately (at any rate, within the speaker's lifetime, or that of the person addressed) :

Why did you not come sooner yesterday ? *Warum sind Sie gestern nicht früher gekommen ?*

I was there in time, *ich bin bei Zeiten da gewesen*.

Where did you see my brother the day before yesterday ? *Wo haben Sie meinen Bruder vorgestern gesehen ?*

Where were you born ? *Wo sind Sie geboren ?*

EXERCISE LXXXIII.

(From "Heroic Tales of Ancient Greece," related by Niebuhr to his little son Marcus.)

There was¹ once a king in Greece whose² name was Athamas, and his wife's name was Nephela. They

¹ "There was," at the commencement of tales, is always rendered by *es war*. ² "Whose name was"—render this and all similar phrases by *heissen* (73), to be called ; for instance, say here, "who was called Athamas, and his wife was called Nephela."

had two children, a son and a daughter, who were very good, and loved each other very much†. The son's name was Phrixus, and the daughter's name was Helle. The father, however (aber), was wicked, and put away his wife, the mother of the good children, and married another woman whose name was Ino, and who was very wicked. She treated the poor children very badly, and gave them little to eat and bad clothes, and beat them because they wept for (um) their mother. She was a very wicked stepmother. At last she was going to sacrifice the boy Phrixus. But when he was brought to the altar, the god Hermes brought a beautiful large ram, which had golden wool, and could walk upon the clouds. On this ram with the golden fleece Hermes placed (setzen) Phrixus and also his sister Helle, and told them to go to the country of Colchis, through the air. The ram knew the way. The children had to cling with one hand to its horns, and the other arm they put round each other's body³; but Helle let go her hold off her brother, and fell down (hinunter) into the sea. Phrixus wept very much† because his good sister was dead, but went on riding and came to Colchis. There he sacrificed the ram, and nailed the golden fleece against an oak-tree.

Sich, each other; verstoßen, to put away; heirathen, to marry; die Stiefmutter, the stepmother; opfern, to sacrifice; der Altar, the altar; der Widder, the wether, ram; golden, golden, of gold; das Fleece, the fleece; ich halte mich fest an (dat.), I cling to; ich lasse etwas los, I let go my hold of something; er ritt fort or weiter, he went on riding; nageln, to nail.

EXERCISE LXXXIV.

Afterwards there† was in Thessaly another king, whose name was Pelias. He had a brother whose name was Æson, and Æson had a son whose name was Jason. Jason was young and a brave warrior; he dwelt with his father (say, at his father's) outside the town. Now (nun) it† had been said to (the) king Pelias that a man

³ They put round each other's body, hielten sie sich umschlungen.

would come to him with only† one shoe, who would take away† the kingdom from† him (*dat.*). Then (*da*) it happened that (the) king Pelias gave a banquet, to (*zu*) which he invited also Jason. Jason had to wade through a brook in coming (*say*, in order to come) to the town, for there was no bridge over the brook. There (*es*) had been⁴ a heavy (*stark*) thunderstorm during the night, and it had rained very heavily; the brook was full of† water. There he lost one of his shoes in the water, and came with only† one shoe into the king's house. When king Pelias saw that, he was startled, and told Jason to leave the country, and not to come back (=again) unless he brought him the golden fleece which† was† at Colchis. Jason was not afraid, and invited a great many other brave Greeks to go with him. For, in order to get the fleece, they (*man*) had to fight (*kämpfen*) (with) wild animals and wicked men. Jason built a large ship for himself and his companions. In this (*dabei*) he was assisted⁵ by the goddess Minerva, who loved (=liked) him, and gave him a tree for his (*zum*) mast: when Jason questioned (=asked) it (*den*), it told him what to do. The ship's name was Argo, and those who went in (=with) the ship were called Argonauts. Amongst the Argonauts there† was also Hercules, and the two brothers Zetes and Kalais, who had wings and could fly through the air, and a hero whose name was Pollux, who knocked down all who boxed with him. Then (*da*) they came with their ship to a country whose king was called Amycus; and whenever strangers came to his country, they had to fight with him; and he was very strong, and struck (them) all dead. But Pollux knocked him down, striking (=and struck) him dead, for Amycus was very wicked.

Nachher, afterwards; *der Krieger*, the warrior; *das Gastmahl* (*pl. er*), the banquet; *waten*, to wade; *das Ge-*

⁴ This passage cannot be rendered by *es giebt*, which denotes general existence, not an accidental occurrence. ⁵ Verbs governing the dative, as *helfen*, to assist, cannot be construed personally in the passive voice; use, therefore, here the active voice, by saying, "the goddess Minerva helped him."

mitter, the thunderstorm; erschrecken, erschraf, erschroden, to be startled; bange, afraid; der Gesell' (*gen. en*), the companion; die Göttin, the goddess; ich habe (Jemand) lieb, I like (somebody); der Argonaut' (*gen. en*), the Argonaut; fahren (72), to go (in a carriage, ship, or other conveyance); der Flügel, the wing; ich schlage zu Boden, I knock down; ich kämpfe auf die Faust, I box, or fight (with the fist).

EXERCISE LXXXV.

After that the Argonauts came in (=with) their ship Argo to a town which was called Salmydessä. There lived a king theret of thet name of Phineus. The latter (dieser) had offended Jupiter. In order to punish him, Jupiter made him blind. Whenever he sat down to dinner (in order to eat), theret came large horrid birds (which they) called Harpies (Harpyn). These Harpies had a skin of iron like a coat of mail, and when the servants of the blind Phineus shot or struck⁶ at (nach) them, they could not wound them. The Harpies had also great sharp iron claws with which they tore the people to pieces who wanted to drive them away. Now⁷ as soon as dinner (das Essen) was served up, they would⁸ come and carry it away. Thus⁷ as (the) poor Phineus never could eat properly, he was nearly starved to death. When the heroes came to him, he related to them his misfortunes (*sing.*), and wept very much†, and begged them to help⁹ him. The heroes sat down with him to dinner, and when the dinner was brought in (herein), the Harpies (also) came flying¹⁰ in. Jason and his companions drew their swords and struck at them, but that was of no use. The two (beiden) sons of Boreas, Zetes and Kalais, who had wings, raised (schwangen) themselves into the air; then (da) the Harpies were startled and flew away, and the two heroes flew

⁶ Säuen, hieb, gesäuen; to hew, cut, strike. ⁷ Nun, which place after the conjunction. ⁸ "Would" signifies here an actual and repeated occurrence, and therefore is translated by the imperfect of the verb "to come." ⁹ The use of nach before the infinitive would render the prayer more emphatic. ¹⁰ Flying in, hereingeflogen; the past participle with the verb kommen is often used, where the present participle is employed in English.

after them¹¹. The Harpies at last became so tired that they fell down into the sea and were drowned. Then (da) Zetes and Kalais came back, and now (the) poor Phineus had rest and could eat. When the wind was favourable, the heroes went back to (auf) their ship Argo (in order) to sail towards (=to) Colchis, and when they took leave of Phineus, he embraced them, and kissed them, and thanked them a great many times for (dafür, daß) having helped him out of his distress, and in acknowledgment of it he gave them good advice; and they did what he advised them, and thus avoided all the dangers which up to this time had prevented adventurers from reaching Colchis; and they ran¹² their ship up the river Phasis, which runs (=flows) through Colchis. Some remained in (auf) the ship, but² Jason¹ and Pollux, and many other heroes went into the town where the king dwelt. The king's name was Æetes, and he had a daughter whose name was Medea. Jason said to (the) king Æetes that Pelias had sent them to fetch the golden fleece, and begged him to give it to him.

Ich setze mich zu Tische, I sit down to dinner; abſcheulich, horrid; der Panzer, the coat of mail; verwunden, to wound; eifern (*adj.*), iron; die Krallen, the claw; ich trage auf, I serve up (dinner); ordentlich, properly; verhungern, to be starved to death; es hilft nichts, it is of no use; ſegeln, to sail; ich nehme Abſchied von, I take leave of; küſſen, to kiss; vielmal, a great many times; die Noth, the distress; zum Dank, in acknowledgment of it; biſher, up to this time; der Abenteurer, the adventurer.

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

Æetes was unwilling to lose the fleece, but (*say, and*) could (also) not refuse it to Jason, for it was predestined that he should (=must) give it up (*her*) whenever anyone came from Greece and demanded it. He¹ therefore³ told² Jason that he should have it, but that† he must first yoke the brazen bulls to (vor or an) a plough, and plough up (um) a large field, and then sow

¹¹ After them, ihnen nach, or hinter ihnen her. ¹² sie ließen in den Fluß Phasis ein.

the teeth of the dragon. The brazen bulls had been made by Vulcan. They moved¹³ and walked about and were alive like (wie) real bulls, but they belched (=blew) out† fire from (=out of the) nose and (the) mouth, and were far (noch weit *or* viel) more ferocious and stronger than real bulls. Therefore they had a stable, built of great stones and iron, and were fastened with strong iron chains. The king's daughter Medea saw Jason at her father's house, and became fond of him, and she was sorry that Jason should perish. She was able to prepare magic potions, and she placed (=seated) herself on a chariot (=waggon) which was drawn by flying serpents (=snakes). Thus she flew through the air, and gathered herbs on many mountains and in many vales (=vallies), and on the banks of brooks. From (=out of) all these herbs she pressed out the juice and prepared it. Then (dann) she went to Jason without her father knowing it, and brought him the juice, and told him to rub his face and his hands and arms and legs, and also his armour, his shield, his sword, and (his) lance with the juice. Thereby (dadurch) he would, said she, become for a whole day stronger than all other heroes together, and (the) fire would not burn (verbr-) him, and steel would not wound him, or (*say*, and not) cut (h-) through his shield and (his) armour, but⁸ his¹ sword² and his lance would pierce (hauen und stechen) through steel as if it were butter. Then (dann) a day was fixed on which Jason was to yoke (anspannen) the bulls and sow the teeth. Early in the (am) morning, before the sun rose, came (the) king Æetes, with his daughter and his ministers, chamberlains, and courtiers, and sat down on a throne near (bei) the place where Jason was to plough. The others sat down on benches, and all the people (out) of the town went out (hinaus) to see what turn¹⁴ affairs would take.

Ich schlage ab, I refuse; bestimmen, to predestine, to fix; erst *or* zuvor, first (*adv.*); spannen, to yoke; eben, brazen; der Stier, the bull; der Drache, the dragon; bewegen

¹³ Say, they walked and moved themselves (107) and lived.

¹⁴ Say, how it would go.

(*reg.*), to move; *das Maul* (*pl. Mäuler*), the mouth (of animals); *böse*, ferocious; *deswegen*, therefore; *der Stall*, the stable; *ich binde an*, I fasten; *die Kette*, the chain; *ich gewinne Jemand lieb*, I become fond of somebody; *ich komme um*, I perish; *der Zaubertrank*, the magic potion; *so*, thus; *das Kraut* (*pl. Kräuter*), the herb; *ich drücke*, I press out; *der Saft*, the juice; *die Rüstung*, the armour; *das Schild*, the shield; *die Lanze*, the lance; *einen ganzen Tag lang*, for a whole day; *der Minister*, the minister (of state); *der Kammerherr*, the chamberlain.

EXERCISE LXXXVII.

Jason rubbed himself and his weapons with the juice, as (*wie*) Medea had told him, and came to the place. The stable in which the bulls were kept† stood near (*an*) the place. Then (*da*)¹⁵ the door was opened, and Jason courageously stepped in, and was not at all afraid. He loosed the bulls from the chain, and seized each with one hand by its (=the) horn, and dragged (=pulled) them out (*heraus*). The bulls bellowed (=roared) terribly, and thereat the fire came out¹⁶ from their mouths and their noses, and as much smoke as when a house is burning, or when† Mount Vesuvius is spitting fire. Then the wicked king Æetes rejoiced, because he thought (=believed) the bulls would kill Jason. But the latter (*dieser*) pressed them both with their (=the) heads to the ground; then they struck out with their hind-legs (*Ex. XVII.*), and Jason pressed so hard (*hart*) that they fell upon their (=the) knees. The plough to (*an*) which they were to be yoked was entirely of iron; Pollux brought it, and threw the yoke over their¹⁷ necks and a chain round their horns, whilst Jason kept¹⁸ their mouths and their noses so close (*fest*) to the ground that they could not belch out† fire. When Pollux had

¹⁵ 'Then' is translated by *dann*, when it signifies 'after that'; *da* is used when some new fact is suddenly introduced. It does not denote 'after that,' but 'at that time.' ¹⁶ Translate: The fire came to them out of the mouth and the nose. ¹⁷ Translate: Threw to them the yoke upon the neck (*Waden, m.*) ¹⁸ *Say*, held them with the mouth and the nose.

finished, and the bulls were yoked (*angeßpannt*), he leapt quickly aside, and Jason then seized the chain with one hand, and the handle (*Sturz, m.*) of the plough with the other, and let loose his grasp of the horns. The bulls jumped up (*auf*) and were going to run away, but Jason held the chain so fast (*fest*), that they were obliged to walk quite slowly, and to plough properly. When they were yoked the sun rose, and when it was noon, Jason had ploughed up the whole field. Then he took the yoke off¹⁹ the bulls and let them loose. The bulls were so terrified (=startled) that they ran like (*wie*) a cat which has had (=got) a beating (*say, blows*), and thus they ran without looking behind them to (*auf*) the mountains. There they would have set the forest on fire, if Vulcan had not appeared (*say, come*) and (*had*) caught (*eingefangen*) them and led them away. When Jason had done (*with the*) ploughing, he went to (*the*) king Æetes and said that he should now give him the dragon's teeth. (*The*) Dragons and serpents have their mouths (*say, the mouth*) full of small teeth, and Æetes gave Jason a brazen helmet quite full of teeth. Jason took them out (*he. aus*) with his (=the) hand, went up and down (*on*) the field, and threw them in all directions; and then he took a large spear and beat the clods into small pieces, and made the ground (*Er-*) even, as (*wie*) the gardener does after sowing. And then he went away and lay down (*in order*) to rest until it was evening, for he was very weary (*m-*).

Gar nicht, not at all; *ich mache los*, I loose or free; *entsetzlich*, terribly; *der Vesuv'*, Mount Vesuvius; *auf die Erde*, to the ground; *ich bin fertig*, I have done or finished; *auf die Seite*, aside; *los*, loose; *der Schlag*, the blow; *ich sehe mich um*, I look behind me; *ich setze etwas in Brand*, I set something on fire; *voll*, full; *der Helm*, the helmet; *nach allen Seiten*, in all directions; *der Speer*, the spear; *die Scholle*, the clod; *ich schlage klein*, I beat into small pieces; *eben*, even; *ich lege mich hin (or nieder)*, I lie down.

¹⁹ I take off, *ich nehme ab (sep. verb)*, construed with the dative of the person or the animal which is relieved of the burden.

EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

Towards sunset he returned to (auf) the field, and there were growing everywhere iron men out of the soil. Some had grown out (h^{er}aus) down† to their (biß an die) feet, others to the knees, others to the hips, others to the under part of (biß unter) the shoulders; of (von) some of them one saw but (=only) the helmet or (the) forehead. Those who had their arms already out of the earth, and could move them, shook their spears and brandished their swords. Some were just (auch schon) freeing their feet, and were about²⁰ to go against Jason. Then Jason did what his friend²¹ Medea had told him; he took a big stone and threw it on the field right† in the midst of them. When the iron men saw that (den), they sprang quickly (in order) to seize (97) it. Then (dar-über) they began to quarrel amongst themselves, because each wished to have it, and to cut and thrust at (nach) each other, and as soon as one had freed his feet from (aus) the ground, he also ran up (hin), and thus they fought together²² until all of them (say, until they all) were dead. But Jason walked about over (=on) the field and cut off the heads of those²³ that were growing out (h^{er}aus). Thus all the iron men perished. The next morning Jason went to (the) king Æetes and demanded the fleece; but the king did not give it to him, and told him to come again. He wished to (wollte) have Jason murdered. Medea told Jason that, and told him also that he must fetch the fleece himself, or else he would not get it. The fleece was nailed to (an) an oak, and at the foot of the oak there²⁴ lay a dragon that never slept, and ate all men who wanted to touch²⁵ (an-rühren) the fleece, except (außer) (the) king Æetes. The dragon was immortal, therefore Medea could not

²⁰ Wollten auf Jason los gehn. ²¹ Freundin. ²² mit einander. ²³ Say, cut to those the heads off (ab). ²⁴ The English 'there' is often used in a pleonastic manner when the locality is already otherwise expressed, as here, by the words "at the foot of the oak"; in such a case it is not rendered in German. ²⁵ rühren (Ex. X.) is 'to touch,' 'to move,' in a figurative sense; ich rühre an, is 'I touch with my hand or fingers.'

help Jason to kill him. Medea however² prepared¹ a potion which set the dragon to sleep. Jason stepped over him (*stieg über ihn weg*), and drew out the nails by (=with) which the fleece was nailed to the oak, and taking down the fleece, he wrapt (*schlugen*) it in his cloak, and carried it off† to (*auf*) the ship. Medea came also, and became Jason's wife, and went with him to Greece. When Medea (had) arrived with Jason in Thessaly (*Thessalien*), she made (the) old Æson young again, so that his hair (*pl.*) became black again, and all his teeth came again, and he grew as† strong as (*wie*) a young man, and lived a great many more years. But she killed Pelias, and Æson became (again) king in his stead.

Der Sonnenuntergang, the sunset; *ich komme wieder*, I return; *die Hüfte*, the hip; *die Stirne or Stirn*, the forehead; *mitten unter*, in the midst of; *stechen* (77), to thrust; *ich schläfe* (*schläfe*) *ein*, I set to sleep; *ermorden*, to murder; *noch viele*, a great many more; *an seiner Statt or Stelle*, in his stead or place.

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES, SYNONYMS, AND IDIOMS.

I.—PHRASES AND TERMS USED IN SCHOOL.

Wer ist daran (dran)?	Whose turn is it?
Ich bin daran (dran),	It is my turn.
Buchstabiren,	To spell.
Wie wird dieses Wort geschrieben?	How do you spell this word?
Wird es groß oder klein geschrieben?	Is it spelt with a capital, or a small letter?
Morgen haben wir frei,	We shall have a holiday to-morrow.
Diesen Nachmittag haben wir frei,	We have a half-holiday to-day.

Schlagen Sie* um,	Turn over.
Schlagen Sie dieses Wort auf,	Look this word out.
Sie haben einen Satz über-	You have skipped a sen-
schlagen,	tence.
Sie kommen sehr spät,	You are very late.
Ich bin zu spät gekommen,	I was behind my time.
Soll ich Sie überhören?	Shall I hear your lesson?
Sagen Sie Ihre Aufgabe her,	Say your lesson.
Fahren Sie fort,	Go on.
Uebersetzen Sie dieses ins	Translate this into German.
Deutsche,	
Heben Sie dieses Buch auf,	Pick up that book.
Die Linie, the ruled line.	die Kreide, the chalk.
die Zeile, the (printed or	das Löschpapier, the blotting-
written) line.	paper.
mündlich, vivâ voce, aloud.	der Fleck, the blot.
schriftlich, in writing.	die Stunde, (1) the hour,
der, die Folgende, the next.	(2) an hour's lesson.
die Tafel, the black-board.	Ruhig! silence!

II.—SHORT IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS, AND OTHER PHRASES.

Ich bin es, it is I.	Bitte, {	pray,
Du bist es, it is thou.		please,
Er ist es, it is he.	}	don't mention it,
Sie ist es, it is she.		no trouble at all.
Wir sind es, it is we.	Das Geschäft, the business.	
Sind Sie es? is it you?	Der Platz, the place.	
Sind sie es? is it they?	An seiner Stelle, {	in his place,
Guten Tag, good day.	}	if I were he.
Guten Morgen, good morning		Platz für zwei, room for two.
Guten Abend, good evening.	Es ist kein Platz, there's no	
Es hagelt, it hails.	room.	
Es blizt, it lightens.	Schenken sie ein, pour out.	
Reif (m.), hoar frost.	Frisches Brod, new bread.	
Es brennt, there's a fire.	Frische Eier, new-laid eggs.	

* The teacher addresses his junior pupils by *tu*, *thou*, *plur. ihr*; for instance, *schlag' um* (to one pupil), *schlagt um* (to several pupils).

Er gleicht Ihnen, he is like you.	Nach (<i>prep.</i>)	} after.
Auf ein Haar, to a hair.	Nachdem (<i>conj.</i>)	
Natürlich, of course.	Nachher' (<i>adv.</i>)	
Entzwei, broken, smashed.	Nachher' (<i>adv.</i>), afterwards.	
Klingeln Sie, ring the bell.	Drei Tage nachher, three days after.	
Lassen Sie uns . . . , let us . . .	Im Gegentheil, on the contrary.	
Der Backenbart, the whiskers.	Um so besser, so much the better.	
Die Wacke, the cheek.	Um so schlimmer, so much the worse.	
Der Bart, the beard.	Das macht nichts, nevermind.	
Was giebt's? what's the matter?	Spaßen <i>or</i> scherzen, to joke.	
Rechts, on <i>or</i> to the right.	Nöthig haben, to want.	
Links, on <i>or</i> to the left.	Halt! stop!	
Mit Gewalt, by force.	Nicht mehr, no more.	
Von Geburt, by birth.	Nicht länger, no longer.	
Zu Lande, by land.	Wenigstens, at least.	
Zur See, by sea.	Höchstens, at most.	
Zu Pferde, on horseback.	Ich auch nicht, nor I either.	
Zu Wagen, in a carriage.	Auch . . . kein, nor . . . any (see p. 176.)	
Zu Fuß, on foot.	Auch . . . nie, nor . . . ever (see p. 176.)	
Zu Pfingsten, at Whitsuntide.		
Um Ostern, about Easter.		
Weihnachten, Christmas.		

III.—SYNONYMS, &c.

Sehen, to see, *i. e.* perceive.

Sehen Sie! look!

Ich sah ihn an, I looked at him.

Ich sah ihm zu, I was observing *or* watching him.

Er sah blaß, gesund, &c. aus, he looked pale, healthy, &c.

Schmecken, to taste; kosten, to try (by tasting).

Dieser Kaffee schmeckt nach Chicorie, this coffee tastes of chicory.

Können Sie das nicht schmecken? can you not taste that?

Kosten Sie ihn doch nur, (just) taste it.

Brechen, to break (a limb, his word, his promise).

Zerbrechen, to break (to pieces; said of china, glass, &c.)

Er hat sich ein Loch in den Kopf gefallen, he fell and broke his head.

Ich habe mir den Kopf darüber zerbrochen, I have been puzzling my brains with it.

Ich erinnere, I remind; ich erinnere mich, I remember.

Gehören (*dat.*), to belong, *i. e.* to be the property of.

Gehören zu, to belong, *i. e.* to form part of.

Dieser Band gehört mir, this volume belongs to me.

Dieser Band gehört zu jenem Werke, this volume belongs to that work.

Ich falle, I drop (*intr.*), *i. e.* I fall down.

Ich lasse fallen, I drop (*tr.*) (a book, a pen, &c.)

Ich lasse los, I let go, I leave go.

Ich habe nichts übrig, I have nothing left.

Es blieb ihm nichts übrig als, he had no other choice than.

Er hat mir nichts übrig gelassen, he has left me nothing.

Hinterlassen (*insep.*), to leave by will.

Ich werde um fünf von hier fortgehen und um sieben zurückkehren, I shall leave here at five, and return at seven.

Der Verstand, judgment, *i. e.* the faculty of judging.

Das Urtheil, (1) the judgment (opinion), (2) the sentence (of a judge).

Die Vernunft, reason, *i. e.* the reasoning faculty.

Der Grund, the reason, motive, ground.

Der Sinn, the sense. *also* the mind.

Gesunder Menschenverstand, common sense.

Sich schlagen, to fight with fists, sticks, cudgels, to fight a duel.

Sechten, to fight with a weapon.

Kämpfen { to fight with a weapon (of men). [mals).

{ to fight with the teeth, claws, beak, &c. (of ani-

Der Fehler, the mistake (in writing, speaking).

Der Irrthum, mistaken opinion, error.

Bieten, to offer (so and so much for a thing).

Anbieten (*sep.*), to offer (as a present).

Schwören, to swear, *i. e.* to take an oath.

Fluchen, to swear, *i. e.* curse.

In Jemand (*acc.*) bringen (drang, gebrungen), to urge, to press.

Jemand treiben *or* antreiben, to press, to hurry.

Steigen, to ascend (*intr.*).

Auf einen Berg steigen, } to ascend a mountain.

Einen Berg ersteigen, }

Schleifen, to grind (knives, scissors, &c.)

- Drehen, to turn or grind (an organ).
 Laden, to load, to charge (a cart, a rifle, a cannon).
 Eine Pfeife stopfen, to charge or fill a pipe.
 Nennen, to call, *i.e.* to name, give a name.
 Rufen, to call, shout, make somebody come.
 Besuchen, to call on somebody, to go and see somebody.
 Heißen, (1) to call (give a name), (2) to be called.
 Das Schwert, the (ancient) sword.
 Der Degen, the (officer's) sword.
 Das Korn, the corn (grain).
 Das Hühnerauge, the corn (on the foot).
 Die Form, the form, *i.e.* mould.
 Die Bank, the form (in schools).
 Vermissen, to miss (somebody absent, something wanting).
 Verfehlen, to miss, *i.e.* not obtain, catch, reach, or hit.
 Sie vermissen Ihren Freund, you miss your friend.
 Wir haben den Zug verfehlt, we missed the train.
 Wissen, entbehren, to spare, *i.e.* to do without.
 Etwas stehlen, to steal something.
 Jemand bestehlen or berauben, to rob somebody.
 Der Wille, the will (faculty of volition).
 Das Testament, the will, testament.
 Empfangen, to receive (persons and things).
 Erhalten, to receive (things only).
 Der Befehl, the order, *i.e.* command.
 Die Bestellung, the order (in business).
 Das Commando, the command over an army.
 Die Ordnung, the order, arrangement.
 Beide, both; sowohl . . . als auch, both . . . and.
 Ich habe mit beiden gesprochen, I have spoken to both (of them).
 Ich habe sowohl mit Ihrem Vetter als mit Ihrem Neffen gesprochen, I have spoken both to your cousin and your nephew.
 Wiederholen (*insep.*), to repeat, *i.e.* learn again.
 Wieder sagen (*sep.*), to repeat, *i.e.* say again, to tell.
 Hersagen (*sep.*), to repeat (or say) a lesson (to the teacher).
 Der Staat, the state (body-politic, a domain or country).
 Die Stellung, the state, *i.e.* position.
 Der Stand, the state, *i.e.* profession.
 Die Stelle, (1) the place (standing point), (2) the situation.
 Reichen Sie mir Ihre Tasse, pass me your cup.

Wir konnten ihn nicht erreichen, we could not reach him.
 Ich werde Sie bald einholen (*sep.*), I shall soon overtake you.
 Können Sie bis an dieses Gestell reichen, can you reach up
 to this shelf?

Unterhalten (*insep.*), to maintain, *i.e.* support, also to
 amuse.

Behaupten, to maintain, *i.e.* assert.

Bedeutend, to mean, *i.e.* signify.

Meinen, to mean, *i.e.* to understand, to refer to.

Bewegen (*reg.*), to move; bewegen (*irr.*) (65), to induce.

Ziehen, to draw, *i.e.* pull; zeichnen, to draw (sketch).

Stecken, legen, stellen, setzen, ziehen, to put, to place, to take.

Er steckte es in die Tasche, in He put it in his pocket, in
 den Mund, his mouth.

Ich habe das Buch auf das I put (or placed) the book
 Pult gelegt, on the desk.

Stellen Sie den Stock in die Put the cane in the corner.
 Ecke,

Er setzt seine Brille auf, He puts his spectacles on.

Setzen Sie Ihren Hut auf, Put on your hat.

Welchen Rock werden Sie heute Which coat will you put on
 anziehen? to-day?

Ziehen Sie Ihre Stiefel an, Put on your boots.

Welchen Kragen wollen Sie Which collar will you put
 heute anlegen? on to-day?

Er setzte (*or* nahm) die Brille, He took off his spectacles,
 den Hut ab, his hat.

Er zog den Rock, die Stiefel He took off his coat, his
 aus, boots.

Unterscheiden (*unterschied*, *unterschieden*), to know one thing
 from another, to distinguish.

Verpflichten, verbinden, to oblige (by a service).

Nöthigen, zwingen, to oblige, *i.e.* to force.

Müssen, to be obliged (infinitive of ich muß, I must).

Wollen sie mich verbinden? will you oblige me?

Ich bin Ihnen sehr verbunden, I am much obliged to you.

Halten, (1) to hold, (2) to keep (animals, one's word).

Behalten, to keep, *i.e.* not to give back.

Er ist auf sechs Monate ver= He has gone (on a journey)
 reist, for six months.

Er ist sechs Monate lang auf He has been travelling for
 Reisen gewesen, six months.

IV.—CONVERSATIONAL IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Wie geht's? Was machen Sie?	How do you do?
Wie befinden Sie sich?	How are you?
Was haben Sie am Auge?	What is the matter with your eye?
Was fehlt Ihnen?	What ails you?
Ich habe den Schnupfen,	I have a cold,
Zahnschmerzen (Zahnweh),	a tooth-ache,
Kopfschmerzen (Kopfweg),	a head-ache,
Ohrschmerzen, einen bösen	an ear-ache,
(schlimmen) Finger,	a sore finger.
Mir fehlt nichts,	There is nothing the matter with me.
Machen Sie die Thüre, das Fenster, den Regenschirm,	Open the door, the window, the umbrella, the book.
das Buch auf,	
Machen Sie die Thüre, das Fenster, den Regenschirm,	Shut the door, the window, the umbrella, the book.
das Buch zu,	
Meine Uhr geht vor, geht nach,	My watch gains, loses.
Ich ziehe meine Uhr Abends auf,	I wind up my watch in the evening.
Ich muß meine Uhr stellen,	I must put my watch right.
Ihre Uhr ist stehen geblieben,	Your watch has stopped.
Wie heißt das auf Deutsch?	What is that in German?
Er soll verheirathet sein,	They say he is married.
Sie soll die Treppe hinuntergefallen sein,	They say she fell down the stairs.
Er soll ertrunken sein,	They say he is drowned.
Es thut mir leid, daß ich Sie bemühen muß,	I am sorry to have to trouble you.
Er ist zum General ernannt worden,	He has been appointed general.
Die Franzosen haben Louis Philipp zum König erwählt,	The French have elected Louis Philippe for their king.
Sich müde arbeiten, reiten, jagen, &c.	To tire one's self out by working, riding, hunting, &c.

Sich zu Tode trinken,	To kill one's self by drinking.
Nähen Sie mir diesen Knopf an,	Sew me this button on.
Sollen wir hinüber (auf die andere Seite) gehen?	Shall we cross over the road?
Nehmen Sie sich in Acht!	Mind! or take care! (a warning or a threat).
Meiner Meinung nach,	In my opinion.
Das geht Ihnen (Sie) nichts an,	That does not concern you.
Was liegt mir daran? }	What do I care?
Was frage ich darnach? }	
Rehren Sie sich nicht daran,	Don't take any notice of that.
Kümmern Sie sich nicht darum,	Don't trouble yourself about that.
Das ist mir gleich (gleichgültig, einerlei),	That is indifferent to me.
Er macht sich nichts daraus,	He does not care for that.
Ist es lange her, daß Sie in Deutschland gewesen sind?	Is it long since you were in Germany?
Es ist schon lange her, daß er mir geschrieben hat,	It is a long time since he last wrote to me.
Wo sind Sie her?	From what part of the country are you?
Was für Wind haben wir?	In which quarter is the wind to-day?
Es ist Nordwind, Südwind, Ostwind, Westwind,	The wind is in the north, south, east, west.
Der Wind weht sehr stark,	The wind is very high.
Der Wind legt sich,	The wind is going down.
Es ist mir lieb (es freut mich),	I am glad (of it).
Es thut mir leid,	I am sorry (for that).
Ich habe Lust, zu . . .	I have a mind to . . .
Sie brauchen sich nicht zu wundern,	You need not wonder.
Er braucht das nicht zu thun,	He need not do that.
Er giebt sich Mühe,	He takes pains.
Darf ich Ihnen etwas anbieten?	May I offer you something?

Sie sind sehr freundlich, }
 Wenn ich bitten darf, }
 Danke sehr,
 Setzen Sie sich,
 Nehmen Sie Platz,
 Essen Sie gern Kartoffeln?
 Was trinken Sie lieber, Rhein-
 wein oder Burgunder?
 Ich gehe gern spazieren,
 Ich sehe dieses gern,
 Ich esse Salat am liebsten,
 Bitte, bedienen Sie sich,
 Ich mag ihn gern leiden, }
 Ich habe ihn gern, }
 Ich trinke auf Ihre Gesundheit,
 Ich habe ihm sagen lassen,

Der wievielte ist heute?

Der Mond nimmt zu or ab,

Grüßen Sie Ihren Herrn
 Vater von mir,
 Leben Sie wohl! Adieu!
 Ich wünsche Ihnen viel Glück
 zum neuen Jahre,
 Ich gratulire zum Geburts-
 tage,

Gehen Sie hinauf,
 Gehen Sie hinunter,
 Er ist oben, unten,
 Kommen Sie herein,
 Gehen Sie hinaus,
 Mir ist warm, kalt, etc.
 Ich bin hungrig (or durstig), }
 Ich habe Hunger (or Durst), }
 Mich hungert (mich dürstet), }
 Sie sind sehr lange geblieben,
 Ich habe etwas nöthig,
 Seiner Gesundheit wegen,

Thank you (*i.e.* yes).

No, I thank you.

Sit down.

Take a seat.

Do you like potatoes?

Which do you prefer,
 Rhine-wine or claret?

I like going out for a walk.

I like to see that.

I like salad best.

Pray, help yourself.

I like him.

I drink your good health.

I left or sent word, left a
 message for him.

What is the day of the
 month?

The moon increases or de-
 creases.

My compliments to your
 father.

Good-bye!

I wish you a happy new
 year.

I wish you many happy
 returns of the day (birth-
 day).

Go up stairs.

Go down stairs.

He is upstairs, downstairs.

Come in.

Go out; leave the room.

I am (I feel) warm, cold, etc.

I am hungry (*or* thirsty).

You have been very long.

I want something.

For the benefit of his health.

Brod von gestern (vorgestern),	Stale bread.
Sie hat sich in den Finger geschnitten,	She has cut her finger.
Er hat mich auf den Fuß getreten,	He trod on my foot.
Sie hat sich in die Zunge gebissen,	She bit her tongue.
Der Senf heiß,	The mustard is hot.
Dieser Pfeffer ist sehr stark,	This pepper is very hot.
Er rief um Hülfe,	He called for help.
Er rief mich zu Hülfe,	He called to me to assist him.
Darf ich Sie um etwas Feuer bitten?	May I trouble you for a light? (to light a pipe or a cigar.)
Haben Sie ein Schwefelhölzchen? einen Fidißus?	Have you a match? a spill?
Soll ich Ihnen leuchten?	Shall I show you a light?
Ich konnte es vor Hitze nicht aushalten,	I could not stand the heat.
Ihre Haare sind zu lang,	Your hair is too long.
Ich habe kein Vertrauen zu ihm,	I have no confidence in him.
Wir haben sie zum Bahnhof begleitet,	We have seen them to the station.
Er hat mir einen Besuch gemacht,	He has paid me a visit.
Er schenkt ihr viel Aufmerksamkeit,	He pays her much attention.
Gehen Sie doch,	Pray go.
Seien Sie (doch) ruhig,	I wish you to be quiet.
Er bat mich, ihm den Brief vorzulesen,	He asked me to read the letter to him.
Wünschen (or wollen) Sie, daß ich hingehe?	Do you wish me to go there?
Soll ich meine Aufgabe her-sagen?	Do you wish me to say my lesson?
Mein Vater will nicht, daß ich hingehe,	My father does not wish me to go there.
Er wünscht, er hätte geschwiegen,	He wishes he had been silent.
Ich wünsche, ich wäre zu Hause geblieben,	I wish I had stayed at home.

Hätte ich das doch nicht ge- than!	Would that I had not done that!
Ich bin nicht zum Scherzen aufgelegt,	I am not in the humour for joking.
Dem sei, wie ihm wolle,	Be this as it may.
Beim Eintritt ins Haus,	On entering the house.
Bei Annäherung des Herbstes,	On the approach of autumn.
Bei dieser Gelegenheit,	On this occasion.
Es ist nicht der Mühe werth,	{ It is not worth while,
Nach dem Frühstück,	{ It is not worth the trouble.
Vor dem Abendessen,	After breakfast.
Von der Wiege bis zum Grabe,	Before supper.
	From the cradle to the grave.
Von sieben bis acht,	From seven to eight.
Jede halbe Stunde,	Every half hour.
Alle drei Stunden,	Every three hours.
Alle fünf Minuten,	Every five minutes.
Das versteht sich von selbst,	That is a matter of course.
Ueber Frankfurt nach München,	By Frankfort to Munich.
Das Essen ist aufgetragen,	Dinner is ready.
Tragen (decken) Sie ab,	Take away.
Lassen Sie das Buch liegen,	Let that book alone.
Lassen Sie mich in Ruhe,	Let me alone.
Sind Sie fertig?	Are you ready? Have you done?
Sie können sich nicht vertragen,	They cannot agree together.
Die Luft bekommt mir nicht,	The air does not agree with me.
Dieser Rock steht Ihnen nicht,	This coat does not suit you.
Die Weste paßt nicht,	The waistcoat does not fit.
Ich halte Jemand zum Besten,	I make fun of somebody.
Er verdient sein Brod,	He gets his living.
Wie gefällt es Ihnen hier?	How do you like this place?
Darf ich Ihnen noch* ein Glas Wein anbieten?	May I offer you another glass of wine?
Bringen Sie noch einige Tassen,	Bring some (a few) more cups.

* Noch ein Glas is, "a glass *beside* the one you have had"; ein anderes Glas, would mean, "a glass in exchange for the one you have."

Haben Sie noch etwas zu sagen?	Have you anything more to say?
Das kommt darauf an,	That depends upon circumstances.
Ich werde es darauf ankommen lassen,	I shall take my chance of that.
Auf jeden Fall,	At any rate.
Machen Sie keine Umstände,	Do not stand upon ceremony.
Er geht auf Reisen,	He goes abroad.
Ich kann nichts dafür,	I cannot help it.
Ich konnte mich des Lachens nicht enthalten,	I could not help laughing.
Heute über acht Tage,	This day week.
Gestern vor vierzehn Tagen,	Yesterday fortnight.
Ich kann ihn nicht ausstehen,	I cannot bear him.
Wir müssen uns behelfen,	We must make the best of it.
Es geschieht ihm recht,	That serves him right.
Man wird Sie auslachen,	You will be laughed at.
Es fehlt an Geld,	Money is wanting.
Es fehlt ihm an Allem,	He is short of everything.
Es fehlte den Truppen am Nöthigsten,	The troops were in want of the barest necessities.
Ich habe ihm ein Rendez-vous gegeben,	I have made an appointment with him.
Vorwerfen,	To reproach.
Er warf es mir vor,	He reproached me with it.
Wir sind nicht in Paris gewesen,	We have not been to Paris.
Ich auch nicht,	Nor have I.
Wir haben keine Suppe; wir haben auch keine Erbsen,	We have no soup; nor have we (any) pease.
Auch würden die Perser die Griechen nie beslegt haben, hätte nicht, etc.	Nor would the Persians ever have conquered the Greeks, had not, etc. (See P. C. II., p. 45).
Wie spät ist es auf Ihrer Uhr?	What time do you make it?
Es ist halb sieben auf meiner Uhr,	It is half-past six by my watch.
Er thut, als ob er schläft,	He pretends to be asleep.
Er that, als ob er schlief,	He pretended to be asleep.

READING LESSONS.

Der kluge Quäker.

12. Ein Quäker von Bristol kam eines Abends¹ auf seinem stattlichen² Rosse³ von dem Lande nach Hause zurück. Als er nicht mehr weit von der Stadt war, begegnete ihm ein anderer Reiter, welcher ein kohlschwarzes Gesicht hatte und auf einem Pferde saß, dem⁴ man alle Rippen und Knochen unter der Haut, nicht aber die Zähne im Munde zählen konnte, denn dergleichen⁵ hatte es schon seit vielen Jahren keine mehr. Kind Gottes, sagte der Räuber zu dem frommen Manne, indem (p. 135) er ihm eine Pistole vor's Gesicht hielt, ich möchte meinem armen Thiere da wohl ein besseres Futter gönnen⁶, so ungefähr, wie das eurige dem Aussehen nach haben muß. Wenn es euch recht ist, so wollen wir tauschen. Der Quäker dachte: Was ist zu thun (182)? Im Nothfalle habe ich zu Hause noch ein zweites Pferd, aber kein zweites Leben. Also tauschten sie mit einander, und der Räuber galoppirte auf dem Rosse des Quäkers fort nach Hause; dieser aber führte das arme Thier des Banditen (129) gelassen⁷ am Zaume.

13. Als der Quäker zu den ersten Häusern der Stadt gekommen war, legte er ihm den Zaum über den Rücken und sagte: Geh' voran, armer Lazarus, du wirst den Stall deines Herrn besser finden als ich. So ließ er das Pferd voraus gehen und folgte ihm durch mehrere Gassen⁸, bis es vor einer Stallthür stille stand. Als es nicht mehr weiter wollte, ging der Quäker in das Haus und fand da seinen Räuber, als er eben den Fuß aus dem Gesichte wusch. Seid ihr wohl nach Hause gekommen? sagte der Quäker zu ihm. Wenn's euch recht ist, so wollen wir jetzt den Tausch wieder aufheben; er ist ohnehin

¹ The genitive is used to express an indefinite time, whereas the accusative denotes a definite point of time. (See P. C., L. xxxvii.) In the same manner, eines Tages, one day; eines Morgens, one morning, &c. ² stattlich, stately. ³ das Roß, the steed. ⁴ Genitive in English. ⁵ such. ⁶ here, allow. ⁷ quietly. ⁸ Gasse, a little street.

nicht gerichtlich bestätigt. Gebt mir meinen Gaul¹ wieder, der eurige steht vor der Thüre. Als sich der Spigbube² entdeckt sah, fing er an zu lachen und war alsobald³ bereit (p. 139) zu thun, was man ihm vorschlug. Der Quäker aber sagte: Seid so gut und gebt mir seht auch noch eine Guinee Reiterlohn⁴; denn ich und euer Gaul sind mit einander zu Fuß spaziert. Dazu mußte sich der Räuber nun auch noch bequemen, wenn er nicht gehängt sein wollte. Der Quäker aber sagte im Weggehen: Nicht wahr, mein Thierlein läuft einen guten Trott?

(Hebel.)

14. Der Reisende.

Ein Wandrer bat den Gott der Götter,
Den Zeus, bei ungestümem⁵ Wetter
Um stille Luft und Sonnenschein.
Umsonst⁶! Zeus läßt (173) sich nicht bewegen;
Der Himmel stürmt mit Wind und Regen;
Denn stürmisch sollt' es heute sein.

Der Wandrer seht mit bitterer Klage,
Daß Zeus mit Fleiß die Menschen pläge,
Die saure Reise mühsam⁷ fort.
So oft ein neuer Sturmwind wüthet
Und schnell ihm still zu steh'n gebietet⁸,
So oft ertönt⁹ ein Lästervort¹⁰.

Ein naßer Wald soll ihn beschirmen¹¹;
Er eilt (200), dem Regen und den Stürmen
In diesem Holze zu entgeh'n;
Doch eh' der Wald ihn aufgenommen,
So sieht er einen Räuber kommen,
Und bleibt vor Furcht im Regen steh'n.

Der Räuber greift nach seinem Bogen,
Den schon die Nässe schlaff gezogen;
Er zielt und faßt¹² den Pilger¹³ wohl;
Doch Wind und Wetter sind zuwider (200),
Der Pfeil fällt matt¹⁴ vor dem darnieder,
Dem er das Herz durchboren soll.

¹ Nag. ² Dieb. ³ sogleich. ⁴ Reiterlohn or Trinkgeld is the fee expected by grooms, servants, &c. ⁵ rauhem. ⁶ vergebens. ⁷ mit Mühe. ⁸ befiehlt. ⁹ sounds, is heard. ¹⁰ blasphemy. ¹¹ protect. ¹² aims at. ¹³ Wanderer. ¹⁴ powerless.

O Thor! läßt (173) Zeus sich wieder hören,
 Wird dich der nahe Pfeil nun¹ lehren,
 Ob ich dem Sturm zu viel erlaubt?
 Hätt' ich dir Sonnenschein gegeben,
 So hätte dir der Pfeil das Leben,
 Das dir der Sturm erhielt, geraubt.

(Gellert.)

Der Bauer und sein Sohn.

15. Ein guter dummer Bauernknabe,
 Den Junker² Hans einst mit auf Reisen (p. 176) nahm,
 Und der trotz³ seinem Herrn mit einer guten Gabe,
 Recht dreist zu lügen, wiederkam,
 Ging kurz nach der vollbrachten Reise
 Mit seinem Vater über Land.
 Friz, der im Geh'n recht Zeit zum Lügen fand,
 Log auf die unverschämteste Weise.
 Zu seinem Unglück kam ein großer Hund gerannt (p. 159¹⁰).
 Ja, Vater, rief der unverschämte Knabe,
 Ihr mögt mir 's glauben oder nicht,
 So sag' ich 's euch und jedem ins Gesicht,
 Daß ich einst einen Hund bei—Haag gesehen habe,
 Hart⁴ an dem Weg, wo man nach Frankreich fährt,
 Der—ja ich bin nicht ehrenwerth,
 Wenn er nicht größer war als euer größtes Pferd.
 Daß, sprach der Vater, nimmt mich Wunder⁵,
 Wiewohl⁶ ein jeder Ort läßt Wunderdinge seh'n.
 Wir zum Exempel, gehen jezhunder⁷
 Und werden keine Stunde geh'n,
 So wirst du eine Brücke seh'n,
 (Wir müssen selbst darüber geh'n,)
 Die hat dir⁸ manchen schon betrogen;
 Denn überhaupt soll 's dort nicht gar zu richtig sein⁹.
 Auf dieser Brücke liegt ein Stein,
 An den stößt man, wenn man denselben Tag gelogen,
 Und fällt und bricht sogleich das Bein.

¹ Now. ² contracted from junger Herr, (young) squire. ³ in spite of, i. e. better than. ⁴ close. ⁵ (takes me by surprise), astonishes me. ⁶ though. ⁷ jezt. ⁸ dir, (I can tell) thee. ⁹ for, altogether, they say, it is haunted.

16. Der Bub¹ erschraf (p. 159) sobald er dies vernommen².
 Ach! sprach er, lauft doch nicht so sehr!
 Doch wieder auf den Hund zu kommen,
 Wie groß, sagt' ich, daß er gewesen wär' (195, 3)?
 Wie euer großes Pferd? Dazu will viel gehören³.
 Der Hund, jetzt fällt mir 's ein⁴, war erst⁵ ein halbes Jahr;
 Allein das wollt' ich wohl beschwören,
 Daß er so groß als mancher Dohse war.
 Sie gingen noch ein gutes Stück;
 Doch Fritzen (131) schlug das Herz. Wie konnt' es anders sein?
 Denn Niemand bricht doch gern (p. 173) ein Bein.
 Er sah nunmehr⁶ die richterische⁷ Brücke,
 Und fühlte schon den Beinbruch halb.
 Ja Vater, fing er an, der Hund von dem ich red'te,
 War groß, und wenn ich ihn auch was⁸ vergrößert hätte,
 So war er doch viel größer als ein Kalb.
 Die Brücke kommt. Fritzi! Fritzi! wie wird dir 's gehen!
 Der Vater geht voran; doch Fritzi hält ihn geschwind.
 Ach, Vater! spricht er, seid kein Kind,
 Und glaubt, daß ich dergleichen Hund gesehen,
 Denn kurz und gut, eh' wir darüber gehen,
 Der Hund war nur so groß, wie alle Hunde sind.

(Gellert.)

Der Franzose und der Engländer.

17. Ein Franzose und ein Engländer trafen eines Tages in einem Wirthshause zusammen. Der Engländer saß schon über eine halbe Stunde stumm und still in einer Ecke und wartete mit Ungebuld auf einen Zahnarzt; denn er hatte einen Zahn, der ihn sehr schmerzte und den er wollte ausreißen lassen. Der Franzose, ein Perrückenmacher, wollte den Dritten ein wenig zum Besten (p. 175) halten; denn er glaubte, derselbe sei (195, 3) dumm, weil er nichts sagte. Also fing er ein langes Gespräch mit ihm an, worin er ihm die Großmuth und die Tapferkeit seiner Landsleute rühmte, und wie Einer schon ein gutes Pferd haben müsse, wenn er es in drei Vierteljahren durchreisen wollte, und wie der König so gerecht sei und die Königin so gut.

¹ Knabe. ² gehört hatte. ³ that means a great deal. ⁴ now I remember. ⁵ only. ⁶ now. ⁷ which was to be his judge. ⁸ somewhat.

Darauf bat er ihn, ein Glas auf das Wohl der Königin mit ihm zu trinken. Als sie ausgetrunken hatten, zerriß der Franzose die Brustkrause¹ seines alten abgetragenen Hemdes und sagte: Es lebe der König! Herr, setzte er hinzu, ihr müßt euren Busenstreif¹ auch zerreißen meiner Königin zu Ehren. Seid kein Narr, erwiderte der Engländer; euer Hemd ist kaum gut genug für die Papiermühle; das meinige habe ich noch nicht dreimal auf dem Leibe gehabt. Aber der Perrückenmacher versetzte: Darüber verstehe ich keinen Spaß; entweder zerreißt ihr eure Hemdkrause¹ oder ihr müßt mit mir sechten auf Leben und Tod.

18. Da zerriß der Engländer alsbald² die Hemdkrause, wurde freundlich und redselig und erzählte dem Franzosen Manches von England und von London, von den Hahnenkämpfen und dem Pferderennen, bis endlich der Zahnarzt ankam. Als dieser gefragt hatte, was der Herr zu befehlen habe, sprach der Britte: Seid so gut und reißt mir diesen Zahn hier aus, zum Andenken an die verstorbene Prinzessin Charlotte. Herr, sagte er, indem er sich zu dem Haarträusler³ wandte, ihr bleibt sitzen und rührt euch nicht. Als der Zahn heraus war, überreichte er dem Zahnarzt eine Guinee und fügte hinzu: Thut mir nun den Gefallen, und zieht diesem Herrn da ebenfalls einen Zahn aus, zu Ehren meiner verstorbenen Fürstin. Der Perrückenmacher aber wurde ernsthaft und versicherte, die Sache sei nicht gleich. Doch der Engländer erwiderte: Entweder laßt ihr euch sogleich den Zahn ausbrechen, oder ich bohre euch alsobald mit meinem Degen (p. 169) an die Wand. Da dachte der Haarträusler: Ich habe zu Hause neun Kinder und mein Leben ist doch kostbarer als ein Zahn. Also bequemte er sich, der Operation sich zu unterziehen und die beiden Fremden schieden als Freunde von einander. Als aber der Engländer fort war, sagte der Franzose zu den Anwesenden: In Zukunft will ich keinen Muthwillen mehr mit einem Unbekannten treiben. Hört man mir nichts an, wenn ich rede?⁴—(Gebel.)

19. Der grüne Esel.

Wie oft weiß nicht ein Narr durch thöricht Unternehmen
Viel tausend Thoren zu beschämen!

Neran, ein kluger Narr, färbt (p. 133) einen Esel grün,

¹ The frill. ² sogleich. ³ hairdresser. ⁴ Can you not hear an alteration in my speech?

Am Leibe grün, roth an den Beinen ;
 Fängt an, mit ihm die Gassen zu durchzieh'n ;
 Er zieht, und Jung und Alt erscheinen.
 Welch Wunder ! rief die ganze Stadt,
 Ein Esel zeisiggrün¹, der rothe Füße hat !
 Das muß die Chronik einst den Enkeln noch erzählen,
 Was es zu unsrer Zeit für Wunderdinge gab ;
 Die Gassen wimmelten² von Millionen Seelen ;
 Man hebt die Fenster aus, man deckt die Dächer ab ;
 Denn Alles will den grünen Esel sehen,
 Und Alle konnten doch nicht mit dem Esel gehen.

Man lief die beiden ersten Tage
 Dem Esel mit Bewunderung nach.
 Der Kranke selbst vergaß der Krankheit Plage,
 Wenn man vom grünen Esel sprach.
 Die Kinder in den Schlaf zu bringen,
 Sang keine Wärterin mehr vom schwarzen Schaf ; *
 Vom grünen Esel hört man singen,
 Und so geräth³ das Kind in Schlaf.
 Drei Tage waren kaum vergangen,
 So war es um den Werth des armen Thiers gesch'eh'n.
 Das Volk bezeugte kein Verlangen,
 Den grünen Esel mehr zu sehen.
 Und so bewundernswerth er Anfangs Allen schien,
 So dacht' doch jezt kein Mensch mit einer Silb' an ihn.

Ein Ding mag noch⁴ so närrisch sein,
 Es sei nur neu, so nimmt 's den Böbel ein ;
 Er steht und er erstaunt, kein Kluger darf ihm wehren⁵.
 Drauf kommt die Zeit und denkt an ihre Pflicht ;
 Denn sie versteht die Kunst, die Narren zu belehren,
 Sie mögen wollen oder nicht.—(Gellert.)

¹ Green as a green-finch. ² swarmed. ³ gerathen, to get.
⁴ however. ⁵ verbieten.

* The nursery rhyme alluded to is the following :—

Schlaf', Kindchen, schlaf',
 Im Garten gehen zwei Schaf',
 Ein schwarzes und ein weißes ;
 Und wenn das Kind nicht schlafen will,
 So kommt das schwarz' und beißt es.

Der geheilte Patient.

20. Reiche Leute haben, trotz (196) ihrer gelben Bögel, doch manchmal auch allerlei Lasten und Krankheiten auszustehen, von denen Gottlob der arme Mann nichts weiß, denn es giebt Krankheiten, die nicht in der Luft stecken (are), sondern in den vollen Schüsseln und Gläsern und in den weichen Sesseln und seidenen Betten, wie jener hautreiche¹ Amsterdamer ein Wort davon reden kann. Den ganzen Vormittag saß er im Lehnstuhl und rauchte Tabak, wenn er nicht zu faul war oder hatte Maulaffen² feil zum Fenster hinaus, aß aber doch wie ein Drescher zu Mittag und die Nachbarn sagten manchmal: Geht der Wind draußen oder schnauft der Nachbar so? Den ganzen Nachmittag aß und trank er ebenfalls, bald etwas Warmes, bald etwas Kaltes, ohne Hunger und ohne Appetit, aus lauter langer Weile bis an den Abend, also daß man bei ihm nie recht sagen konnte, wo das Mittagessen aufhörte und wo das Nachtessen anfang. Nach dem Nachtessen legte er sich ins Bett und war so müde, als ob er den ganzen Tag Steine abgeladen oder Holz gespalten hätte (195, 2). Davon bekam (p. 152) er zuletzt einen dicken Bauch, der so unbeholfen war wie ein Malter sack³. Essen und Schlafen wollte ihm nicht mehr recht bekommen (p. 175) und er war lange Zeit, wie es manchmal geht, nicht recht gesund und nicht recht krank; wenn man ihn aber selbst hörte, so hatte er 365 Krankheiten, nämlich jeden Tag eine andere.

21. Alle Ärzte, die in Amsterdam waren, mußten ihm rathe. Er verschluckte ganze Feuereimer voll Mixturen und ganze Schaufeln voll Pulver und Pillen wie Enteneier so groß, und man nannte ihn zuletzt scherzweise nur die zweibeinige Apotheke. Aber alles Doctoren⁴ half ihm nichts, denn er that nicht, was die Ärzte ihm befohlen, sondern sagte: Foudre!⁵ wofür bin ich ein reicher Mann, wenn ich wie ein Hund leben soll und die Doctoren wollen mich nicht gesund machen für mein Geld. Endlich hörte er von einem Arzte, der 100 Stunden weit wegwohnte, der so geschickt sei, daß die Kranken gesund werden, wenn er sie nur recht anschau⁶ und der Tod gehe ihm aus den Augen,

¹ Literally, rich of skin, on account of his great circumference and stoutness.

² Jackanapes; Maulaffen feil haben, is said of a stupid-looking fellow who in a careless manner stares at people, just as if he were going to offer himself for sale.

³ say, wool-sack. ⁴ all doctoring. ⁵ Zounds! ⁶ ansehe.

wo er sich sehen lasse. Zu dem Arzte faßte der Mann ein Zutrauen und schrieb ihm seinen Zustand. Der Arzt merkte¹ bald was ihm fehlte (p. 171), nämlich nicht Arznei sondern Mäßigung und Bewegung, und sagte: Warte, dich will ich bald kurirt haben. Deswegen (p. 162) schrieb er ihm ein Brieflein folgenden Inhalts: „Guter Freund, ihr habt eine schlimme Krankheit, doch wird euch zu helfen sein², wenn ihr folgen wollt. Ihr habt ein böses Thier im Bauche, einen Lindwurm. Mit dem Lindwurm muß ich selber reden und ihr müßt zu mir kommen. Aber für's erste dürft ihr nicht fahren oder auf dem Mößlein reiten, sondern auf des Schuhmachers Klappen, sonst schüttelt ihr den Lindwurm und er beißt euch die Eingeweide ab, an sieben Stellen auf einmal. Für's andere (= zweite) dürft ihr nicht mehr essen als zweimal des Tages einen Teller voll Gemüse, Mittags ein Bratwürstlein dazu, Nachts ein Ei und Morgens ein Fleischsupplein. Was ihr mehr eßt, davon wird nur der Lindwurm groß, also daß er euch die Leber erdrückt und der Schneider hat euch nicht mehr viel anzumessen aber der Schreiner³. Dieß ist mein Rath, und wenn ihr mir nicht folgt, so hört ihr im andern Frühjahr⁴ den Ruckuf nicht mehr schreien. Thut was ihr wollt.“

22. Als der Patient so mit sich reden hörte⁵, ließ er sich sogleich den andern Morgen den Hantzen schnüren⁶ und machte sich auf den Weg, wie ihm der Doctor befohlen hatte. Den ersten Tag ging es so langsam, daß eine Schnecke sein Vorreiter hätte sein können, und wer ihn grüßte, dem dankte er nicht, und wo ein Würmlein auf der Erde kroch, das zertrat er. Aber schon am zweiten und dritten Morgen kam es ihm vor, als ob die Vögel schon lange nicht so lieblich gesungen hätten wie heute und der Thau schien ihm so frisch und die Kornrosen im Felde so roth und alle Leute, die ihm begegneten, sahen so freundlich aus, und er auch, und alle Morgen, wenn er aus der Herberge ausging, war's schöner und er ging leichter und muthiger daher⁷, und als er am achtzehnten Tage in der Stadt des Arztes ankam und den andern Morgen aufstand, war es ihm so wohl, daß er sagte: Ich hätte zu keiner ungelegenern Zeit gesund werden können.

¹ Comprehended or noticed. ² it will be possible to ... ³ joiner; here, undertaker. ⁴ Frühjahr. ⁵ when the patient heard himself addressed in this manner. ⁶ he had his things packed. ⁷ on.

Wenn's mir doch nur¹ ein wenig in den Ohren brauste oder ich das Herzklopfen hätte. Als er zum Doctor kam, nahm ihn der Doctor bei der Hand und sagte: Jetzt erzählt mir denn doch einmal von Grund aus², was euch fehlt. Da sagte er: Herr Doctor, mir fehlt Gottlob nichts, und wenn ihr so gesund seid wie ich, so soll mich's freuen. Der Doctor sagte: Das hat euch ein guter Geist gerathen, daß ihr meinen Rath befolgt habt. Der Lindwurm ist jetzt todt. Aber ihr habt noch Eier im Leibe; deswegen müßt ihr wieder zu Fuße heimgehen³ und daheim fleißig Holz sägen, so daß es niemand steht, und nicht mehr essen als euch der Hunger ermahnt, damit die Eier nicht austriecken, so könnt ihr ein alter Mann werden; und lächelte dazu. Aber der reiche Fremdling⁴ sagte: Herr Doctor, ihr seid ein feiner Rauz⁵, und ich verstehe euch wohl; und hat nachher den Rath befolgt und hat 87 Jahre, 4 Monate und 10 Tage gelebt, wie ein Fisch im Wasser so gesund, und hat alle Neujahr dem Arzte 20 Dublonen zum Gruf geschickt.—(Hebel.)

Der unschuldig Gehängte.

23. Mehrere Bauernjungen⁶ hüteten an dem Saume⁷ eines Waldes das Vieh ihrer Eltern und Meister. Um sich die Zeit zu vertreiben⁸ machten sie allerlei Spiele, und ahmten, wie man es in diesem Alter zu thun pflegt, die Handlungen (p. 141) und Geschäfte der erwachsenen Personen nach (p. 75). Eines Tages sagte einer von ihnen: Ich will der Dieb sein. So will ich der Oberamtmann⁹ sein, versetzte ein zweiter. Seid ihr die Polizeidiener, sagte er zu dem dritten und vierten, und du bist der Henker, fügte er hinzu, indem er sich zum fünften wandte. Als die Rollen so vertheilt waren, stiehlt der Dieb einem seiner Kameraden ein Messer und macht sich davon. Der Bestohlene¹⁰ klagt beim Oberamt.¹¹ Die Polizeidiener streifen im Walde umher, erwischen¹² den Dieb in einem hohlen Baume und überliefern ihn dem Richter. Dieser verurtheilt ihn zum Tode.

24. Unterdessen hört man im Walde einen Schuß fallen. Ein Hundegebell erhebt sich.¹³ Man achtet es nicht. Der Henker

¹ Wenn's doch nur (with the subj.), If only it would but ...
² thoroughly. ³ go home. ⁴ Fremde. ⁵ fellow. ⁶ country boys.
⁷ at the outskirts. ⁸ to pass away. ⁹ (country) magistrate.
¹⁰ the boy who had been robbed. ¹¹ (village) police-court.
¹² catch. ¹³ erhebt sich, is raised = is heard.

wirft dem Malesfikanten einen Strick¹ um den Hals und hängt ihn an einen Baumast; er denkt dabei²: Ein Paar Augenblicke wird er es schon³ aushalten können. Plötzlich rauscht es⁴, ganz nahe im dürr⁵ Laub, es⁶ fracht das dicke Gebüsch, und ein schwarzer zottiger⁷ Eber bricht bligend⁸ und schäumend hervor und läuft über den Richtplatz. Die Hirtenbuben⁹ erschrecken und laufen vor Angst, einer auf diese, der andere auf jene Seite. Im Dorfe erzählen sie, was für ein Spiel sie gespielt, und wie ein schwarzes Ungeheuer sie davon verjagt habe. Als man aber kam, um den Gehängten abzulösen, war er erstickt und todt. Der Oberamtmann und die Polizeidiener kamen jeder drei Monate ins Gefängniß, der Henker aber auf sechs.

(Hebel.)

25. Das Schicksal.

O Mensch, was strebst du doch, den Rathschluß¹⁰ zu ergründen,
Nach welchem Gott die Welt regiert?
Mit endlicher Vernunft willst du die Absicht finden,
Die der Unendliche bei seiner Schickung¹¹ führt?
Die Vorsicht ist gerecht in allen ihren Schlüssen.
Das stehst du freilich¹² nicht in allen Fällen ein.
Doch wolltest du den Grund von jeder Schickung wissen,
So müßtest du, was Gott ist, sein.
Begnüge¹³ dich, die Absicht zu verehren,
Die du zu seh'n, zu blöb¹⁴ am Geiste bist;
Und laß dich hier ein jüdisch¹⁵ Beispiel lehren,
Daß das, was Gott verhängt¹⁶, aus weisen Gründen fließt,
Und wenn dir's grausam scheint, gerechtes Schicksal ist.
Als Moses einst vor Gott auf einem Berge trat,
Und ihn von jenem ew'gen Rath,
Der unser Schicksal lenkt, um größ're Kenntniß bat:
So ward¹⁷ ihm ein Befehl (p. 169), er sollte von den Höhen,
Worauf er stand, hinab ins Ebene sehen.
Hier floß ein klarer Quell'. Ein reisender Soldat

¹ Rope. ² at the same time. ³ 'I dare say,' or 'I should think.'
frequent in German: simply, das dicke Gebüsch fracht. ⁴ something. ⁵ dürr, dry. ⁶ a construction very
⁷ shaggy. ⁸ (with eyes) flashing. ⁹ shepherd boys. ¹⁰ den Plan.
¹¹ destiny. ¹² zwar. ¹³ from genug, content thyself. ¹⁴ kurzschichtig.
¹⁵ Jewish. ¹⁶ ordains. ¹⁷ wurde, supply gegeben.

Stieg¹ bei dem Duell² von seinem Pferde
Und trank. Raun war der Reiter fort,
So lief ein Knabe von der Heerde
Nach einem Trunk an diesen Ort.
Er fand den Geldsack bei der Quelle,
Der jenem hier entfiel³; er nahm ihn und entwich⁴,
Worauf nach eben dieser Stelle
Ein Greis gebückt an seinem Stabe schlich,
Er trank und setzte sich, um auszuruhen, nieder;
Sein schweres Haupt⁵ sank zitternd in das Gras,
Bis es im Schlaf des Alters Last vergaß.
Indessen kam der Reiter wieder,
Bedrohte diesen Greis mit wildem Ungeflüm⁶,
Und forderte sein Geld von ihm.

Der Alte schwört er habe nichts gefunden;
Der Alte steht und weint; der Reiter flucht und droht,
Und sticht zuletzt, mit vielen Wunden,
Den armen Alten wüthend todt.

Als Moses dieses sah, fiel er betrübt⁷ zur Erden.
Doch eine Stimme rief: Hier kannst du inne⁸ werden,
Wie in der Welt sich alles billig⁹ fügt¹⁰:
Denn wiß', es hat der Greis, der jetzt im Blute liegt,
Des Knaben Vater einst erschlagen,
Der den verlornen Raub davon getragen.

(Gellert.)

26. Parabeln und Räthsel.

Von Schiller.

- (1) Von Perlen baut sich eine Brücke
Hoch über einen grauen See;
Sie baut sich auf im Augenblicke,
Und schwindelnd¹¹ steigt sie in die Höh'.
Der höchsten Schiffe höchste Masten
Zieh'n¹² unter ihrem Bogen hin,
Sie selber trug noch keine Lasten
Und scheint, wie du ihr nahest, zu flieh'n.

¹ Here, descended. ² fell from. ³ lief davon or fort. ⁴ Kopf.
⁵ impetuosity. ⁶ traurig. ⁷ the ancient dative singular. ⁸ inne
werden = comprehending. ⁹ justly. ¹⁰ sich fügt is ordained. ¹¹ schwin-
delnd (giddily) refers to the word Höh' (Höhe). ¹² move.

Sie wird erst mit dem Strom und schwindet,
 So wie des Wassers Fluth versiegt.
 So sprich, wo sich die Brücke findet,
 Und wer sie künstlich hat gefügt?

- (2) Es führt dich meilenweit von bannen¹
 Und bleibt doch stets² an seinem Ort,
 Es hat nicht Flügel auszuspannen,
 Und trägt dich durch die Lüfte fort.
 Es ist die allerschnellste³ Fährte,
 Die jemals einen Wanderer trug,
 Und durch das größte aller Meere
 Trägt es dich mit Gedankenflug;
 Ihm ist ein Augenblick genug!

- (3) Auf einer großen Weide gehen
 Viel tausend Schafe silberweiß;
 Wie wir sie heute wandeln sehen,
 Sah sie der allerälteste Greis.
 Sie altern nie und trinken Leben
 Aus einem unerschöpften Born⁴,
 Ein Hirt ist ihnen zugegeben
 Mit schön gebog'nem Silberhorn.
 Er treibt sie aus zu goldnen Thoren,
 Er überzählt sie jede Nacht,
 Und hat der Lämmer keins verloren,
 So oft er auch den Weg vollbracht.
 Ein treuer Hund hilft sie ihm leiten,
 Ein muntre Widder geht voran.
 Die Heerde, kannst du sie mir deuten⁵,
 Und auch den Hirten zeig⁶ mir an!

- (4) Ein Gebäude steht da von uralten⁷ Zeiten,
 Es ist kein Tempel, es ist kein Haus;
 Ein Reiter kann hundert Tage reiten,
 Er umwandert es nicht, er reitet's nicht aus⁸.

¹ From thence. ² continually. ³ the word after is used before superlatives with an intensive force. ⁴ Quelle. ⁵ point out.
⁶ anzeigen (sep.), to indicate. ⁷ most ancient. ⁸ to the end.

Jahrhunderte sind vorüber geflogen,
Es trotzte der Zeit und der Stürme Heer ;
Frei steht es unter dem himmlischen Bogen,
Es reicht in die Wolken, es nezt¹ sich im Meer.

Nicht eitle Prahlucht² hat es gethürmet³,
Es dienet zum Heil, es rettet und schirmet ;
Seines Gleichen ist nicht auf Erden bekannt,
Und doch ist's ein Werk von Menschenhand.

(5) Unter allen Schlangen ist eine
Auf Erden nicht gezeugt,
Mit der an Schnelle keine,
An Wuth sich keine vergleicht.
Sie stürzt mit furchtbarer Stimme
Auf ihren Raub sich los,
Vertilgt in einem Grimme⁴
Den Reiter und sein Ros.
Sie liebt die höchsten Spitzen ;
Nicht Schloß, nicht Riegel kann
Vor ihrem Anfall schützen ;
Der Harnisch⁵—lockt sie an.
Sie bricht, wie dünne Halmen,
Den stärksten Baum entzwei ;
Sie kann das Erz zermalmen,
Wie dicht und fest es sei.⁶
Und dieses Ungeheuer
Hat zweimal nie gedroht—
Es stirbt im eig'nen Feuer,
Wie's tödtet, ist es todt !

¹ Babel. ² boastful pride. ³ erected. ⁴ here, fierce attack.
⁵ Panzer. ⁶ however solid and firm it may be.

VOCABULARY.

12.

Der Knochen, the bone
 das Futter, the fodder, food
 ungefähr, about (*adv.*)
 das Aussehen, the appearance
 tauschen, to exchange
 im Nothfalle, in case of need
 der Zaum, the bridle

13.

der Stall, the stable
 voran', voraus', in front
 der Ruß, the soot
 der Tausch, the exchange
 ich hebe auf, I annul
 ohnehin', besides
 gerichtlich, by law
 bestätigen, to ratify
 ich schlage vor, I propose
 ich bequeme mich, I condescend

14.

ich setze fort, I continue
 (something)
 die Klage, the complaint
 der Fleiß, the industry
 mit Fleiß, on purpose
 plagen, to plague, torment
 wüthen, to rage
 die Nässe, the wet
 schlaff, limp
 erhalten, to preserve

15.

dreist, bold, boldly
 vollbringen (*insep.*), to fulfil,
 finish

17.

das Wirthshaus, the inn
 stumm, dumb
 schmerzen, to ache (*smart*)
 die Perrücke, the wig
 das Gespräch, the conversa-
 tion
 die Tapferkeit, the bravery
 rühmen, to praise (*ostenta-
 tionally*)
 gerecht, just
 abgetragen, worn out
 ich setze or füge hinzu, I add
 die Mühle, the mill
 der Leib (*pl. Leiber*), the body
 der Spaß, the joke

18.

redselig, talkative
 der Kampf, the combat, fight
 das Andenken, the memory
 verstorben, deceased
 überreichen, to hand over
 ernsthaft, serious
 bohren, to bore, to pierce;
 here, to fix
 ich unterziehe mich, I submit

scheiden, schied, geschieden, to
part (from somebody)
der Muthwille, petulancy

19.

thöricht, närrisch, foolish
durchziehen, to march through
wimmeln, to swarm
die Plage, the torment
die Wärterin, the nurse
vergehen (*intr.*), to pass (of
time)

es ist um mich geschehen, I am
ruined, am lost (gone)
das Volk, the people
es nimmt ein, it captivates
der Pöbel, the mob, the
masses

20.

die Schüssel, the dish
der Sessel, the chair, stool
der Lehnstuhl, the arm-chair
ich habe feil, I sell (*see the
note*)

schnaufen, to breathe heavi-
ly, to snort, snuffle, puff
lauter, mere, merely
lange Weile, ennui
spalten, *past part.* gespalten,
to cleave; *here*, to cut
der Bauch, the belly
unbeholfen, clumsy

21.

verschlucken, to swallow
(*trans.*)
der Eimer, the pail, bucket
die Schaufel, the shovel
scherzweise, jokingly

die Apotheke, the chemist's
shop
geschickt, clever
fassen, to seize, to take
das Zutrauen, confidence
der Zustand, the state
die Mäßigung, moderation
die Bewegung, exercise
der Inhalt, the contents
der Lindwurm, the dragon
der Rappe, the (black) horse
die Eingeweide, the bowels
die Bratwurst, the sausage
die Leber, the liver

22.

die Schnecke, the snail
der Vorreiter, the jockey
es kommt mir vor, it seems
to me
die Herberge, the inn
es ist mir so wohl, I feel so
well
gelegen, opportune
brausen, to rustle, to buzz
es freut mich, I am glad
ermahnen, to exhort

23.

unschuldig, innocently
ich pflege zu thun, I am in
the habit of doing, I usu-
ally do
das Alter, (1) the age, (2)
old age
das Geschäft, the business
erwachsen, grown up
der Henker, the hangman
die Rolle, the part (in a
play)

vertheilen, to distribute
hohl, hollow

24.

unterdessen, meanwhile
achten, to heed
rauschen, to rustle
das Gebüsch, the bushes
schäumen, to foam
das Ungeheuer, the monster
ersticken, to choke

25.

das Schicksal, fate
streben, to strive
ergründen, to fathom
regieren, to govern
die Vorseht, providence
der Beschluß, the decree
lenken, to direct, to rule
eben, (*adj.*) plain, (*adv.*) just
der Trunk, the draught
schleichen, *schlich*, *geschlichen*,
to sneak; *here*, to creep
zittern, to tremble
forbern, to demand
flehen, to entreat
fluchen, to curse

26.

die Perle, the pearl
verfleien, to dry up
fügen, to construct
ich spanne aus, I spread
die Fähre, the ferry
der Flug, the flight (of birds)
die Weide, the pasture
der Greis, the old man
altern, to grow old
erschöpfen, to exhaust
vollbringen, to complete
munter, lively, frisky
vorüber, past
trogen (*dat.*), to defy
eitel, vain
das Heil, the good
zeugen, to produce
vergleichen, to compare
die Wuth, the rage
vertilgen, to destroy
die Spitze, the point
der Riegel, the bolt
der Anfall, the attack
schützen, to protect
ich locke an, I attract
der Stalm, the reed
das Erz, the bronze
zermalmen, to crush.

